THE Gleichen Call

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Interesting News From Queenstown

Mrs. Walter Par by, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, will speak in the Queenstown school, Thursday evening, June 28, at 8 o'clock. Every Queenstown woman is invited to attend the meeting.

The Farmers' Union will meet in the Queenstown School on Saturday July 14th, at 8 p. m.

On June 23rd there was a children's picnic at McCumber, senior' place. One of the chief attractions was a baseball match between Gleichen and Majorville boys.

The land recently sold on the reserve is beginning to show black spots, as quite a few have started to break up the sod. All kinds of outfits from a sulky plow to gasoline and large steam rigs are doing the work. Some buildings are also being put up. Russell Mills is breaking 160 acres with his gasoline rig for I. Johnson on Section 27-19-21. At the rate land is now being fenced and plowed up Queenstown and Majorville look like old settlements.

COMMUNICATION

Editor, The Call:

When are your town authorities (it doesn't look as if you had any) going to wake up and get your streets put in passable shape? There is no town in Alberta that I know of, that enjoys the distinction of having such disgraceful thoroughfares as your burg. It is simply a disgrace, and if the council have no intention of at least filling up some of the cavities, or grading some of your principal streets, then the businessmen should get busy and see that it is done and thus remove the stigma which is hanging over your otherwise splendid town.

Yours for smooth streets,

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER

The Call quite agrees with the sentiments expressed above as it is quite apparent that the only good roads Gleichen has, are out of town. It will, of course, be argued that finances will not permit of road improvements, but that is no excuse, as the town has certain powers legally placed in its hands to secure these funds, and it would be an eternal disgrace (although highly enterprising on the part of the town merchants) should they take the matter in their own hands.—Ed.

On Full Pay

The local patriotic committee has informed The Call that in future all soldiers' dependents will receive their full share of the Canadian Patriotic fund allowance irrespective of casual or regular earnings.

The motion to this effect, which dates from May 1st this year, is as follows: "That no reduction should be made from the Canadian Patriotic Fund allowance on account of either casual or regular earnings."

A GRAT SPECTACLE

D. W. Griffith's great production "The Birth of a Nation" has broken so many records that it is hard to keep track of them. For the length of its run and the total attendance it holds the season's record in New York, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal. These records are being added to in numerous other cities where the big spectacle is now piling up unprecedented records to substantiate its marvelous popularity. In his great spectacle D. W. Griffiths utilized a full operatic score for the first time in its true relationship to its varied themes.

It is the Wagnerian idea fitted to the screen drama, and the synchronization was so perfectly adapted to this story that it becomes a very important part of the epic form of narrative.

The score was arranged by Joseph Carl Breil who spent months with Mr. Griffith while he was making the picture, and caught his thematic ideas in snatches of tunes that Griffith would hum while he was working out his big dramatic ideas.

It is perhaps the most unusual score ever devised, but is a wonderful feature in the production and will all be played during the performance of this picture at Griesbach hall on Monday, July 2nd.

Laugh and Grow Fat

"S. Platt Jones was the auditorium feature last evening, and kept his big audience in a continual uproar," says the Portland Oregonian of last July, commenting on the famous humorous entertainer's tremendous hit at the Glade one Chautauqua—the largest assembly west of Lincoln, Nebraska.

The foregoing from one of the most conservative newspapers in the west is typical of the streams of press comment that flood the manager's office regarding this man Jones, who is a Chatauqua composite of Richard Mansfield and Eddie Foy—the supreme artistry of the one and the droll idiosyncrasies of the other.

Jones just walks out on the platform with the almost naive simplicity of a child—this is the only time you see Jones, for presently he loses his identity in a series of character studies in the humorous and grotesque, the comic and the quaintly serious, that touch the highest pinnacle of platform art, unique in conception, faultless in execution.

All Broken up

J. H. Baker and John Harris, president and vice-president respectfully of the Circle Cattle Co. of Montana, paid a visit last week to Mr. Calqahoun, the popular and progressive manager of their famous Circle Farm in Queenstown. They were simply delighted with Cal's crop prospects, so much so that they have instructed him to go ahead and break up seven additional sections of their land, and get ready for next season's business. Cal says he is all broken up over it.

RED CROSS FUNDS

The Gleichen Red Cross Society wish to tender their warmest thanks for the following generous donations, Bow Valley Chapter R.A.M. $25.00

Doctor Rose 25.00

Misses McArthur for their donation of ice cream, tea, cake etc., which realized..... 22.50

SOCK DAY

Thanks are also due to the following for their kind assistance in this worthy cause:

Mrs. Brereton	$ 1.00
Miss Brereton	.50
Miss McGarry	1.00
Mrs. McCallum	1.00
A. R. Yates	1.00
T. Bates	.50
W. H. James	.75
W. McHugh	2.00
J. James	1.00
Mr. Gaudaur	1.00
D. Desjardins	1.00
T. H. Beach	1.00
A. Read	1.00
W. Young	2.00
R. N. Broderick	1.00
T. Alfred	1.00
W. Carstairs	.50
A. H. Heacock	.25
C. Jones	.25
G. Holmes	.50
A Friend	.35
A Friend	1.00
Mrs. D. McBain	1.00
Mrs. W. L. Hill	2.00
Mrs. A. Read	.75
Mrs. Billie	1.00
Dr. Rose	25.00
	$ 49.35

Socks were donated as follows:—Mrs. Pindar, 3 pairs; Mrs. Beach, 2 pairs; Mrs. Lott, 3 pairs; Mr. Ramsay, 4 pairs; Mr. Matthews, 11 pairs; Miss Bowser, 2 pairs; Miss Gooderham, 2 pairs; Miss C. Young 2 pairs; Mrs. Ramsay, 2 pairs; Mrs. Prestwick, 2 pairs; Mrs. Hyndman, 3 pairs; Mrs. Harner, 1 pair; Mrs. Farquharson, 2 pairs; Mrs Henderson, 3 pairs; Mrs. Jowett, 2 pairs; Mrs Hogg, 1 pair; Miss Aylott, 2 pairs; Mrs. Bartsch, 2 pairs,—51 pairs.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

Last year there were over 100,000 attended the Calgary exhibition, and those from this district came back well pleased, so that it is likely there will be another big representation. The announcements that have been made show that there will be a fine list of special attractions, chief of which will be that wonderful girl aviator, Katherine Stinson, who has just returned from giving exhibitions in China and Japan. Last year she thrilled the spectators and this year her work will be even more spectacular. There are many other free attractions which will be features of the afternoon and evening performances of the exhibition which is to be held this year June 28 to July 5, for which special rates will be given on all railways.

As an exhibition the Calgary fair has always held a high place, and the wisdom which has been shown in improving the prize list and expending more money for the benefit of the exhibitors is bearing fruit in constantly increasing entries. Horsemen have made the Calgary fair noted for the splendid class of animals which have been in competition. In the cattle classes this year there will be individual entries of animals that cost as high as $17,000. Grain growers, dairymen, poultry fanciers, and in fact everyone interested in exhibiting and looking at the highest class of exhibits will find something to attract them. The sections in which the women are especially interested will be unusually attractive.

Horse and auto races will be attractions for those who like a touch of speed, and there will also be provided for the entertainment of the visiting thousands dazzling aggregations of midway attractions.

Buy one of These

Mesdames Saunders and Ingraham have donated a white bedspread to the Belgian cause, which will be raffled off at the Red Cross rooms on Saturday next at 5 p. m. It is on display in the window of the Yates' drug store, where tickets may be purchased.

Several of the school girls also are selling tickets for this raffle and it is hoped to receive quite a sum for the Belgian children from the proceeds, so do not fail to buy one or more tickets, or if you cannot get in to obtain the tickets, send your money to Mrs. Mallory and it will go to the same fund.

Any amounts sent through the mail to Mrs. Mallory will be acknowledged personally, also in the columns of The Call at the end of the month.

Those having express parcels of a liquid nature coming in over the C. P. R, either from B. C., Saskatchewan or Manitoba should take note of the recent changes in the time table. On Sunday last the railway schedule donned its summer underwear and now the trains are running on altogether different times. Nos. 1, 2 and 14 do not deign to stop here at all, but just run right through. No. 13 is an additional train getting here from the coast in the wee sma' hours of the morning.

The train arrivals for the summer are as follows:—

Train No. 1	—west bound	—24.10
" 3	—west bound	—14.38
" 2	—east bound	— 4.33
" 4	—east bound	—15.41
Train No. 13	—west bound	— 2.15
" 14	—east bound	—24.35

The latest ruffle in Society circles in the district adjacent to Gleichen, is now taking place, namely the Old Womans' Sun dance [Ki-Pi-Ta-Ka Pas-si.] They are encamped in a beautiful spot near the Bow, and are enjoying themselves immensely, all tugged up in beautiful lingerie and negligee. As soon as this event is over the annual Sun dance, in which all the Braves join, will start up.

This is the great event of the year to our Indian brythren, and is looked forward to with high anticipations

Gleichen baseball boys ran in hard luck last Wednesday afternoon when they bucked up against the Staveley bunch and came out second best in a score of 210 to 3. It is sure looked like easy pickings for the home bunch when after the first innings they had piled up 3 runs to the visitors' nothing. This score they held down until the fifth innings when something happened, an imported man from Strathmore, named Buahman, ran away from a fly out in left field and two runs came in for the visitors. After this the Stavely bunch "perked" up and the home team went to pieces, which resulted in a series of runs for the visitors, totalling a round ten. It pas not by any means an exhibition game.

T. W. Bates has taken over F. C. Vigar's implement business.

LOST—Near Growfoot creek north of Cluny dark grey mare 7 years old weight 1050 no brand. $10 reward if delivered to E. Brule, Gallettesville. 17

$5 REWARD—For the return of a watch, bearing initials "G. M." to Pickard & Tuck's, test in Gleichen on Wednesday, June 20th.

FOR SALE — Mission bedstead, spring mattress, kitchen cabinet, oak gate-leg dining table, 2 chairs, bookshelves. Indian School, Gleichen.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 15 word or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

2 HORSES ESTRAY— roan pinto gelding branded on left thigh [illegible] the other sorrell gelding with [illegible] on left shoulder. Suitable reward will be paid per horse for recovery. Pinkerton Bros. Gleichen. 16

$5 REWARD—for information leading to recovery of one 5 yr. old brown work horse, weight 1350 lbs. branded [illegible] on right shoulder, white strip on forehead and white hind feet, roached or short cut mane. Please notify M. G. Madson, Box 3 Standard. 17

STRAYED—From Keoma headquarters about May 16th, 1917, one dark grey filly, 2 years old, star, hind ironets white, branded [illegible] on left shoulder, hoof branded No. 241.

One bay gelding, 7 years old, weight 1350 lbs., near hind foot white, branded [illegible] left shoulder, P.R. right shoulder, hoof branded No. 73.

One light bay gelding, age 7, weight 1350 lbs. strip to end of nose, hind legs white to above hocks, near front leg white, banded [illegible] left shoulder, hoof branded 122.

Reward will be paid for return, or for information leading to return of same to R.S. Stockton, Superintendent Operation and Maintenance, Department Natural Resources, C. P. R., Strathmore, Alberta.

FORTY head of gentle work horses for sale at Ranch. Frank T. Hill. 16

FOR SALE—8 yearling Hereford Bulls, registered; also 4 years old registered Clydesdale stallion. W. H. Goodwin box 113, Gleichen. 15

$5.00 REWARD—For anyone who will take up and hold one black gelding branded [illegible] back to a flying H on left shoulder also with number on left thigh, last heard of near Cluny Sheep ranch. Suitable reward for information regarding any unvented horses running at large. B. H. Bunny Dorothy, Alta. 16

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, branded [illegible] on right shoulder

C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and ½ east of Standard. 16

WANTED—2500 bushels of oats, apply box P, Call office.

STRAYED—1 year old red Shorthorn bull believed to have gone north. $5 reward. Apply G. F. Muir. 11tf

FOR SALE—Stewart range. A snap for cash. Inquire at Call office. 11tf

WANTED—200 acres of land broke about ten miles south of Cluny. Will pay $4.50 per acre. Parties can contract from 25 acres up. Apply E. Thomas, Circle Ranch, Queenstown

DR. A. HOEY

Veterinary-Surgeon and Dentist

Day and night calls promptly attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone - - 40

MATTHEWS & KINDEY, Ltd.

The Cash Store

NOTICE.—

This Store will close all day MONDAY, JULY 2nd.

Shoes Shoes

We will continue our sale of Ladies' and Children's shoes until the end of next week. Following are a few prices:

$3.50 and $4.00 Ladies' Oxfords, sizes 2½ to 7 for $1.00
$3.00 and $4.00 Ladies' Shoes, sizes 2½ to 7 for $1.85
$2.75 Child's Tan Oxfords, sizes 8 to 2, for $1.75

Muslin Voiles Foulards

We have picked out fifteen pieces of assorted wash goods that are slightly soiled, some are perfect. These are worth up to 50c per yard, and they all go on the bargain table for 25c a yard.

Wash Blouses

We have just fifteen of these left, and we will clear them them all at 75c each

Special For Men

We struck a lucky buy the other day in Black Silk Lisle Hose. We could only secure 20 dozen pairs, and these go on sale at 35c a pair. They are good value at 50c.

GROCERIES

Do not forget that the stores will be closed on Monday. Buy sufficient on Saturday to do. If possible please phone your orders in Saturday morning.

Pineapple, Hawaiian, 2 cans for 35c.; Christie Sodas, 10cts package; Ginger Snaps, special, 2 lbs. for 35c; Purity Rolled Oats, 25c package; Peas, large tin, 25c; Pork and Beans, 3 tins for 25c; Corn Flakes, 3 for 25c; Tomatoes, 20c. tin; McLaren's Cream Cheese, 10c. package; Dromedary dates, 15c package.

Matthews & Kindey, Ltd.

QUALITY SERVICE

LUMBER

CEDAR POSTS WILLOW POSTS

We can supply you with everything you need for that building. Our stock is the most up-to-date in the west.

Plans and Specifications Free

See our Screen Doors and Screen Windows before buying elsewhere.

Plasterboard

is the best up-to-date wall material, saves time and labor. We can supply you any quantity at very low prices.

Lime - Brick - Cement

Wood Fibre Plaster Board

Building Paper

Windows and Doors Always on Hand

BUY NOW

before prices advance

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited

V. BASHAW, - Local Manager

Phones 69 and 46

THE AMARANTH CLUB

—BY—

J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO. LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

There was von Roon, big, florid, assured almost to arrogance, smiling with the good humor of the man who loves to go through life made easy luxuriously. And there was the Colonel—tall, spare, grey-eyed, quietly old-fashioned looking gentleman of fifty, with the hair grown thin at his temples and many lines graving his kindly eyes. At sight of his picture she began to wonder about many things, and to remember the fact that she was married to him.

Some people had wondered why Colonel Tressingham, at that a bachelor of forty, had married Hilda, then a girl of eighteen. Other people had wondered why a girl of that age, a beauty, had married a man old enough to be her father. But Hilda herself had never had any doubts nor wonders about the marriage. The Colonel had married her because he was really in love with her—and had married him because she wanted to escape from Hartsdale Park and a drab life. She had never deceived herself about him. He was well off—or had been before he was retiring from the army. He would be able to show her something of the world and its life. For a while she had got on very well indeed. Her husband was the very condition of things; they had travelled a good deal about Europe, and she had never been dull. Then, it had become highly necessary for the colonel to repair to India, where some years previously he had invested a very large amount of money in a certain concern which was now needing supervision and control; and had proved so in him that she found to her disgust that they would have to remain—if her husband's money was to be saved—for two years in a part of the country where, if there was little of interest, there was next to no society. She had been it for a year or two; then she had come home, leaving Colonel Tressingham to struggle with his business until he could be ready to go home with that had gone wrong. She had live hundred a year of her own; she had a similar amount from her husband. On this income she set herself up in a flat in Mayfair and began to amuse herself in her own way. And then she met Otto von Roon—and it was quite to her liking that her husband should remain in India as long as he pleased.

She picked up the letters at last, and after turning them over for a time threw them broke the seal of the Indian one. And from her first casual glance at the opening sentences she felt in her that premonition of coming trouble had been well founded.

"I am writing this in great haste," wrote Colonel Tressingham. "I want to catch this mail so that you may have this as soon as possible. I fear I have no very good news to give you. During the last few weeks I have been able to get a clearer idea as to how I really stood with regard to this confounded business. There is no doubt that the factory has been much more badly neglected than I had any idea of when we first went out here. Certainly things have improved since I was on the spot to keep an eye on matters, but I am afraid I must make up my mind to a loss of some sort.

"The position is this—and I want you to realize and consider it. By remaining here, say, another five or six years I believe I could pull things quite round and get out with just about the same amount of money that I put into the business fifteen years ago. But you object to returning to this place; and I have no great desire to remain here, working like a nigger, in uncongenial surroundings, for the time I have mentioned. In fact, the medical men tell me that another five years in Bengal will settle me.

"There is an alternative, Nicholson, whom I think you will remember, and who is, of course, twenty years my junior, has offered to buy me out. He will give me cash down, a lump sum for all my share and interest in the business—which may represent a shade more than half of what I originally put into it. This he would do at once—that is, if I accepted his offer—bearing from you.

"So this is what it is—either I go home with what I have, freed of all further anxiety and certain as to a particular and assured income, but having lost a good deal, or I remain here against my will and with certain damage to my constitution in the effort to get back my original outlay. Which alternative am I to decide upon? It is a good deal in your hands.

"I want you to understand exactly what it means so far as the financial position is concerned.

"If I close up now and go home, I shall have between hundred and five hundred a year to live on. You, of course, have your five hundred—so we could live very comfortably on a year between us. My aim is—my hope—is to find a quiet little place in the Home Counties where I can get hunting, fishing, a bit of a bit shooting. I ask for nothing better.

"But, on the other hand, I believe there is no doubt that if I stick to things here for five years longer I should certainly get back every penny of my original capital and perhaps a little more. That would mean that we should have a yearly income of nearer four than two thousand.

"Tell me frankly what you think and wish. I do not like losing my money. If I were younger, if this place were—where it isn't!—if I were not for health considerations—if one only had some congenial and congenial society (I've scarcely exchanged word with a soul for some weeks) above everything, if you were with me, I'd hang on to this like grim death until I'd worked everything to a successful issue. But I'm not as young as I was, and I want to go home, and I want—you. But, after all, the chief consideration is—what do you think? So tell me candidly. Shall I settle with Nicholson and return—to settle down on what I shall have left? I think we can manage very well on our two thousand a year. Tell me."

Hilda slowly restored this letter to its cover and threw it and the other letter aside. She rose and walked straight to her writing-table, and inclosed the cash letter in her own husband asked for. Candour is a cheap commodity; like politeness, it costs nothing, and it is easily dealt out to relations. Hilda dealt it out freely to this far-away husband.

First of all, she reminded him she had been great fun to the medical men he talked of. She thought she might be allowed to know something of his constitution for ten years' acquaintance with it; she saw no reason why anyone for years of India should ruin his health, especially considering that he was so temperate, so regular of habit, so very and fit. And—secondly—there was surely no need for him to remain in attendance at the factory every day and all days. So long as he was in the country and within call, he could live in somewhere and amuse himself now and then. Or could he not come up to the hills—why didn't he? And—thirdly—she had never said that she was unhappy. Perhaps she could be arranged in a few months—next year, say. Certainly they had been by together—at Simla, for instance, in during the season at Calcutta. Why not?

That—foolish—wouldn't it be—was only foolish thing. If he was certain of getting all his original outlay back in five years he would be very wise to stick at it behind him. After all, there was a mighty difference between an income of two and a year and a beggarly fifteen hundred. Let him consider that, then.

Then, if her presence was the main thing—well, then, she must go out to him.

But she smiled to herself as that thought, as she looked at the letter which this wifely epistle was enclosed. Time—that was the thing she needed most. It was a great deal to lose to have Colonel Tressingham returning to England just then—not at all convenient.

She went back to the window presently and sighed as she read letter from Otto von Roon, opening it slowly. She was not sure of herself—not sure in regard to it. She unfolded the big sheet and found nothing but a message addressed to Otto's friend, willing across a waste of paper. There was nothing but a hasty message:

"Come back to town as soon as that election is over.—O. vR."

(To Be Continued.)

Airplane Mail Carriers

Expect Aviators Will Not Abandon Air Work When the War Is Over

It is said that the French government is planning to convert its corps of army aviators, thousands strong, into a corps of mail carriers after the war.

There are no technical difficulties in the way. Airplane engines have been perfected to the highest degree of reliability and their speed has been developed marvelously. Nothing short of a dark fog, a violent thunderstorm or a hurricane bordering almost on a tornado now serves to ground a plane—with rarely a casualty from natural causes.

Indeed, the greatest defect in the army aerial service, according to officials in that branch, is complaint indeed in what the airplane engine can do. Flights of six and eight and even more hours are commonplace, and gasoline supply are now of common occurrence. Mountains can be scaled as if they were mounds under the foot of a Bombingadjan. Aviators leave the British side of the Channel and deposit passengers or messengers on the war front with no more sense of the unusual than if they had taken a steamer from Dover to Boulogne.

The possibilities of mail carrying in difficult regions have not been thoroughly investigated, because only the demands for war efficiency have brought flying up to higher plane of availability needed for Bengal service. The French government will establish some postal routes for airmen, but nothing on an extensive scale was adopted commercially, the utility of the airplane after the war will be open to the fullest exploitation. Britain will have scores of thousands of expert aviators and hundreds of these will abandon the "sport" which now is serving the British armies so splendidly.

The Italians are credited with having invented a method of making bread direct from wheat without grinding it. After being well washed the wheat is soaked in warm water for three days, by which time it has become quite soft. The grain can then be kneaded in the ordinary way, made into loaves, and baked after being allowed to "rise." Bread made in this way has a much higher food value than the ordinary article, as even the husk has useful dietetic qualities.

He—Didn't I hear that your son expects to be a veterinary?

She—Why, no—he hasn't even finished yet.

The average man would rather pay $10 for a fishing outfit than $5 for pew rent.

NEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Vastness of Russia

Russian Empire Embraces One-Sixth of the Land Surface of the Earth

To the average man, Russia stands out in the far horizon of consciousness, as Cortez did to Balboa, the "lady of the snows"—and, in addition, a nation of birds and bear dances and knouts and Siberian prisons. We think of it as a government, as we vision a medieval despotism, when we think of its lands, we conjure up visions of wide plains, of rolling mountains and vast, lonely steppes; when we think of its literature, we think of Tolstoy, with his fingers in the girdle of his blouse, and the chances are we think of everything categorized as a "crank." And this ignorance pervades even European circles.

"If we take even an educated European," a well known Russian writer complains, "provided he is not a specialist, an investigator into Russian life, we find that his information respecting Russia is almost inevitably confined to extremely limited impressions acquired in childhood."

It is time to rub up a little on Russia, at least sufficiently to put a gloss upon our ignorance, because Russia is going to be an agricultural and commercial factor to be reckoned with after this war.

To begin with, Russia, in the area of lands that own its dominion, is the largest nation in the world. Its empire embraces one-sixth of the land surface of the earth. When the Russian bear sits down to eat he has 8,764,380 square miles, being nearly twice the size of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. It includes more than one-half of Europe and the whole of northern Asia. From east to west it extends more than 6,500 miles, and its greatest width, from the Aara sea to the Pacific on the east, the Baltic sea on its northwest frontier and the Black sea on the south, and the Baltic and southwest Prussia borders its western extent. Roumania and Austria-Hungary on the southwest and Norway and Sweden on the north. In its topographical features Russia presents a striking contrast to all the other nations. It is a vast plain, with a general level of from 300 to 600 feet above the sea, stretching across in endless monotony from boundary to boundary of the great empire, with moderate elevations at its central territory. The highest altitudes are in the west, along the foothills of the Carpathians, the hills of central Russia and the heights of the Volga. The Ural mountains break the monotony of the plains on the east of Asia.

This great plain is well watered with a system of lakes and rivers, which have their sources in the inland elevations and flow away in all directions, emptying into the Baltic, the Arctic ocean, the Black sea and the Caspian. The Volga, which flows into the Caspian sea, is the largest river in Europe and is navigable for eighteen hundred miles. The Dnieper, Russia's second largest river, drains a territory as large as France and empties into the Black sea. The Don, its third longest river, empties into the sea of Azov, and is one of the great waterways for the transport of grain. The Dvina, the Western Dvina and the Niemen are tributaries of the Baltic and the Pechora, the Northern Dvina and the Onega are the great streams of Northern Arctic basin.

Naturally, Russia presents a diversity of climate, ranging from the long and bitter winters of the Arctic regions to a temperature in its southern territories similar to the northern latitudes of Italy. Petrograd has mean temperature in winter of about 15 degrees Fahrenheit, and in summer of about 64 degrees. Odessa, in the south, has a temperature similar to that of the New England states. In the greater part of Russia, however, the winters are usually long and severe and the summers like those of Canada, short and jolly.

An Inexperienced Premier

It is doubtful whether any publicman ever took office in Canada with so little practical experience of parliamentary life as the prospective premier of New Brunswick, W. E. Foster of St. John. There have been numerous instances of men advancing very rapidly to cabinet rank, but few, if any, of men stepping at once from private life into a premiership. Mr. Foster has never sat in a legislature; he has never been even an alderman. His sole experience in the nature of public service has been as a member of the commission of the John Board of Trade. The date of his birth was April 9, 1874, so he is now in his forty-third year, making him next to Premier Martin of Saskatchewan, the youngest of the provincial premiers.

A Wife's Revenge

"I am sorry to be critical, my dear," said Mr. Ramblin, "but this pudding is not the kind that mother used to make—not by a long shot."

"Yes it is, Ben Henry," replied Mrs. Ramblin amiably. "I don't know what to do about it. Perhaps you'd better write to her and tell her. She sent it over this afternoon."

"There's a man planting potatoes," said farmer Contosnell, "when he ought to be playing golf."

"You don't approve of gardening—"

"Yes I do, but it held go ahead and play golf he wouldn't be spoilin' good potatoes that somebody could use."

Co-Operative Marketing

High Cost of Living Laid to the Door of the Speculator

The high cost of living is not directly caused by the war. For ten years at least the terms has been in discussed and one of our noted professors of economics had much to say in the newspapers on the subject at that time.

Market conditions are mainly responsible for the high cost, as it is sometimes fashionable to call it for a pretense to show how intimate we are with it.

There is one way to lower the price of foodstuffs without lowering the farm income and that is by co-operation marketing.

A few instances which have come under observation in the United States where they have similar economic problems to our own, will serve for illustration. A writer in the Prairie Farmer says:

"I have seen bread lines of hungry men in Chicago blocks long, while on the farms in Michigan, just across the state, vast quantities of grain, fruits and vegetables sufficient to feed all of the hungry men, were left to rot, or were feeding in the fields because the growers could not, individually, get a price for the stuff which would pay them enough to cover the cost of marketing, let alone anything about the cost of transportation and distribution. Now it seems to me that it is a pretty sorry, and even criminally wrong, in a system which pretends to be civilized, that this.

"Not so very long ago I was in one of the charming little cities of Southern Michigan, in the late summer I have seen literally scores of bushels of peaches, left to rot on the main street, piled high with delicious water melons and canta loupes, which have struggled home in mid-afternoon tugging a market basket filled to the handle with beautiful fruits which had cost me maybe a quarter of a dollar. Late one evening I have seen tired farmers, after a weary day's fruitless waiting, driving homeward again with their wagons still comfortably filled with melons, while the glutted local market offered no demand at any price.

"At the same time, less than a hundred and fifty miles away, were the hundreds of thousands of hungry women and children in Chicago whose mouths were watering for a taste of melon, but at a price so those offered for sale in the market was so much prohibitive that hardly anybody off the Lake Shore Drive could afford to buy even one.

"After I tried to figure out who or what was responsible for this big process of elimination I succeeded to my own satisfaction.

"The farmer was not to blame directly for he received but a fraction of what his produce was worth. The transportation companies were not to blame for I learned that their charges were very reasonable. The retailer was not to blame for his profits were not excessive.

"There was some other source from which could spring the conditions referred to. This was a disturbing principle governing market conditions. The speculator bought the farmer's produce at small prices and placed only enough of it upon the retail market to supply the demand. What became of the rest? I don't know. Last winter I read of deals of hundreds of frozen potatoes dumped at a railway siding just outside of Montreal. I wonder in connection between this incident and present prices in that city?

"Co-operative marketing would if properly undertaken, increase the farmers profits by at least fifty per cent and also lower the prices in our great centres of population by at least as much.—Montreal Family Herald.

The Man With the Plough

French Farmers Working Close to Enemy Lines

"There was one figure in this landscape of war who made some officers shout with delight," says Mr. Philip Gibbs. "He was a French ploughman who upholds the tradition of war Zola saw him in 1870, and I have seen him on the edge of other battle fields, and here it is again, driving a pair of sturdy horses and his plough across a shell-torn field not a furlong away from a village where German shells were raining down clouds of black dust. So he gave praise to the Lord on Easter morn and prepared the ground which must be gathered after the war."

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, another well correspondent, writes: "I watched a single French farmer, who even in the battle raging around him, was horse to plough a fallow well in front of our heavy guns and in sight of the enemy. The headland of his furrow was a barbed-wire barrier."

Source of Affection

The sympathetic visitor to the jail saw that one of the prisoners had a rat in his possession.

"Oh, you have a rat, I see," he said blandly.

"Yes sir," said the prisoner. "I feeds him every day. I think more of that rat than any other living creature."

That reply pleased the visitor immensely.

"Why, my man," he said, "there is something of the angel left if one can still think of a man who can take such a fancy to a rat?"

"Cos he bit the jailer."

The Dangers in The Russian Nature

More Liable to Divisions Than Any Other European Nation

All who have come in touch with Russian politics know the dangers of the Russian nature—its belief in words, its casual ways, its formlessness and want of method, its godlike indifference, to time and space. But in the practice of politics its greatest danger is division. Mr. Wren says: "I suppose the Russians are more liable to splits and divisions than any other Europeans, and the diversity of their religious sects is proof of it. In 1905, as now, the revolution demanded a constituent assembly, and the rights of free speech, free press, free meeting, and free association (for trade unions and strikes) together with political amnesty. By the general strike all this might have been gained. It was on the point of being gained when the reforming parties fell out among themselves—Octobrists against Cadets, Social Democrats against Social Revolutionaries—the two latter hating each other on points of absolute doctrine more bitterly than they hated the Tsarists, which stood ready to kick both indifferently with concrete ropes well soaped to slip easily into the necktie." Shape. So at the present moment, it is evidently again the Socialists against everything else. Especially, one may expect danger to arise from the Social Democrat doctrinaire, always so rigid in his theories, so satisfied with the pure truth of the Marxian word, so puffed up with his one fixed idea that no other finds room to penetrate his head. There he always stands as a well-intentioned block in the path of possible advance, the concrete embodiment of narrow rectitude, the type of acrid and unpleasant person, so refusing freedom unless it comes "all at once and all o'er" as the poet Kalinikov believed it would.

"Count, I wish you wouldn't call me Alcin."

"My English is imperfect, my friend."

"In my case yoffr accent is unfortunate. My name is Adam."

Not to Blame—I understand the Grabitall estate is very large.

Lawyer (apologetically)—Yes, it is but, you see, we have had charge of it such a short time.

The Kaiser's Deity

What Passes in Emperor William's Mind for Religion

It is a ferocious deity" that smiles on the kaiser out of his mirror. The following brief selection from his sayings, well chosen by Mr. Lovat Fraser, illustrates what passes in Emperor William's mind for religious thought:

"I represent Monarchy by the grace of God."

"Only one is Master in the Empire, and I am that one; I will tolerate no other."

"You must all have one will, and that is My will; there is only one law, and that is My law."

"If I order you to shoot down your relatives, brothers—yes, even your parents—you must obey Me without murmuring."—(Speech to Potsdam recruits).

"The spirit of God has descended upon Me because I am German Emperor. I am the instrument of the Most High. I am His sword, His representative on earth. Woe and death to those who oppose My will! Death to the infidel who denies My mission! Let all the enemies of the German nation perish! God demands their destruction—that, who by My order, commands you to carry out His decrees."—(Proclamation to army, Sept. 13, 1914).

"If there is any shadow of blasphemy in these words the kaiser, we may believe, is unconscious of it. He seems to think of some sort of pope, perhaps a rocket god somewhere like Laban's god, of which we read that Rachel "put them in the camel's saddle, and sat upon them." At any rate, changing a word or two in an ancient sentence, may we not deem people will feel bound to say that the kaiser created a god in his own image, in the image of the kaiser created he him.—From the Boston Transcript.

That war tradition about boy babies being on the increase since the war began to shock the world disappears when the statistics are traced by the Registrar-General in London, England. The number of births recorded for 1915-16 was 814,614, of whom 415,205 were males and 399,409 females.

"Now that, sir, is a very good cigar, one you needn't be afraid to offer anybody."

"That's all right, as far as it goes, but I want one that I can smoke myself."

Friends Worth Retaining

The Great Mistake of Making War On Birds

Birds are the friends of mankind. Were it not for their kindly voices, so ill requited, men could not live upon the earth more than a year or two. Insect life would sweep over the earth in a devastating flood; every green thing would disappear, as insects great and small, flying, creeping, swimming, boring and omnivorous, swept over the land. The birds, and the birds' lone, are our guardians and keepers and pet names, remorseless war upon them. Because a few birds that guard our peas and cherries take tribute of the fruit they preserve, we make ourselves war upon them until by sad experience we are taught that it is a choice between plenty of birds and fewer cherries, and without the birds no cherries at all. The hawks and owls rid us of pestiferous vermin, and now and then take a chicken for tribute, therefore, we make war upon hawks and owls, and by and by we have no clover, because the bumblebees eaten of the bumblebee and so the clover is not fertilized. Women—horrible thought—that they may wear feathers in their hats, doom millions of beautiful and useful birds to destroy, and then, as in Italy, a murrain sweeps the land.—Christian Register.

The Dutch and Gardening

It was only after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, that Holland became such a great land of flowers it now is. Many Dutchmen went to the east during the years of the great Crusades, and those of them who loved beautiful things brought many ancient seeds home. Not only did they carry away with them silks and embroideries, jewels, spices, and gums, but in the bottoms of their ships they brought seeds. When they reached home they put the rich soil of Holland, such wondrous flowers appeared as had never before been seen in Dutch nurseries and gardens. The people became wildly enthusiastic over the new colored seeds and foliage brought to them from the east, and in Holland there sprang up a period of love for gardening.

"One should always serve from the left side. That's right, I believe."

"It depends. If a drinking subject has you sneak up from the rear."

Wife—Big checks for dresses will not be in demand this season.

Husband—Thank heaven!

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The German Miscalculation

A. J. Balfour in His Address to the U.S. Senate

Whether we live on the other side of the Atlantic or on this side of the Atlantic, we English-speaking people have never organized ourselves for military purposes; we have never been military states, and when the war broke out, undoubtedly the German looked around the world, estimated the value from their point of view of the nations with whom they might be concerned, and, profoundly contemptuous of our views of civilization, which, they be lieved, were or whether they be American views, they decided that neither British nor American counted in the struggle by which they hoped to obtain the domination of the world.

They found us unprepared; they found us unmilitary, and because we were unprepared and because we were unmilitary, they jumped lastly to the conclusion, lastly, that we were afraid to fight, and, secondly, that if we fought we should be wholly negligible quantities. I think they are beginning possibly to find out their mistake.

"How, ladies and gentlemen, did that mistake ever arise? It arose from the utter incapacity of the German ruling class—and it is only the German ruling class that I speak today—to estimate value except in terms of drilled men and military preparations. They saw that England and America were prosperous, were unwarlike, were immersed in the industrial interests incident to a peaceful civilization, and they drew from that two conclusions. They drew from it in the first place the conclusion that because we were commercial we therefore were incapable of high ideals or great sacrifices and that even if we determined late in the day to pursue those high ideals and to make those great sacrifices, we should be so utterly incompetent in the arts to which they had devoted so much of their attention, that our interference in the war would be a thing which they could leave wholly on one side.

"On that miscalculation have been wrecked, and will be wrecked all their hopes. It was their fatal blunder—a blunder from which they will never recover, but a blunder which has saved civilization."

Briggs—Don't patronize that restaurant; they charge ten cents for pie.

Griggs—What of it? I'm a piece-at-any-price man.

Some people are entitled to nothing, and get it.

MONEY ORDERS
Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

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Germany's Copper Famine

Germans Are Willing to Exchange Gold For It

Germany has been short of copper for some time. She needs vast quantities of the metal for munitions and war purposes, and the copper famine with which she is confronted is a serious thing for her. For quite a long time the Germans have used iron coins instead of copper ones, and over a year ago copper money was converted into iron in the conquered districts of France and Belgium. The need for copper is getting so desperate that the Germans are willing to exchange gold for it, and some neutral countries are almost forced out. Switzerland has done quite a good trade in supplying copper money to Germany. Swiss bankers and merchants have paid small premiums on copper coins, and the people of that country, who have been badly hit by the war, have been only too pleased to supply the coins in order to make a little profit. The merchants and bankers have then sent the copper to Germany and exchanged it for gold, so that Switzerland is almost drained of copper, too.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

It is natural for little ones to be ailing, and with care every baby can be kept well. The main thing towards keeping little ones well is to keep their little stomachs sweet and their bowels regular. Baby's Own Tablets are just the thing. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets in the house as they find them an efficient guard against illness. Concerning them Mrs. Hilbert Desmarais, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que., writes: "I believe Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for children. My baby was terribly constipated but the Tablets promptly cured him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Devastation in War

A War That Left Its Burden Upon Germany for Many Years

The scenes enacted in northern France today and which are horrifying the world, are but a repetition only less destroy everything that cannot be carried away and which they cannot be nothing new to history. Germany herself has seen and suffered from the same devastation. Not alone was the land and what stood upon it trampled under the hoofs of the war god, but her people had become almost nomadic from being driven from one place to another in constant fear of an invading enemy. This happened twice in the old Thirty Years' war.

During a terrible conflict cited throughout Germany were sacked and their citizens killed by the thousands. Whole generations of towns were set in flames at night and the inhabitants left to save themselves as best they could or perish in the conflagration. For thirty years the inhabitants lived in caves. Children were born and grew to manhood and womanhood and never knew what anything but fire and the sword ruled the world. It is natural, therefore, for people to return to and in some cases never settled in one spot for a long time. Germany has had no occupation, so they took to stealing, which was their only means of procuring death by starvation. At that, there wasn't much to eat, for the land was neglected under long neglect. The war began in 1612 because of religious differences and did not end until 1648 when the Treaty of Westphalia was signed. This war left its footprints in Germany for over two hundred years.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The Simple Truth

Mabel—I'm going to get married next month, Lizzie. If Jim can get a week off from his job. I think he'll be able to; yer see, it isn't as if he was going for a vacation to have a good time.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and I had many feelings common at that time. I was in very nervous condition, with headache and pain in good shape of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend recommended to my Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."—Mrs. Mary Quinn, 346 Rear 5th Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, insomnia in the rate, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

PAIN? NOT A BIT!
LIFT YOUR CORNS
OR CALLUSES OFF
No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation follows the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat the corn or callus, but simply shrivels them so they dry up and come off like dry skin. It is so handy! It is so wonderful! It is so cheap! For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or callus between the toes, as well as painful callouses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. Any druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale house.

When You Send Parcels Overseas

Valuable Instructions as to Care in Packing and Addressing

Experience in sending parcels to the front proves the urgent necessity of exercising care in the address put on the parcels, and also in the wrapping so that the parcels may get safely to their destination. Carelessly or loosely wrapped parcels run a chance of not reaching the destination.

In connection with the address, have the number, the rank and the name all correct and then all the corps to which the officer, N.C.O. or man belongs; address it to the army post office, London, England.

Many friends send tobacco to the boys at the front. Eatable matter should not be put in any parcel with tobacco unless both are airtight, treated as tobacco being a great absorbent will take the moisture from cake, chocolates or anything else that will in the least give off any moisture, and the tobacco is ruined and when it arrives and is useless; at the same time, your cakes, etc., will take the taint of the tobacco and is likewise useless. Your money is therefore money and labor lost.

Here is the correct way to send them: Wrap the tin box in a couple of good stiff piles of brown wrapping paper and tie well. Over this must be seen a square heavy canvas bag to slightly exceed exactly the box within. This must be a good job, for no string must go on the outside of the canvas; in other words the canvas bag or wrapper must be a complete cover in itself. To address the parcel is really one of the simplest things in the world. Take the somewhat stale, of your, parcel and wet it with a wash rag or sponge until the address is completely absorbed in the canvas, and then with an indelible ink pencil print the address and who it is from. Let this dry and on the reverse side put on your contents declaration, for which a form which can be obtained from any post office. Be sure you have enough postage on it.

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on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
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Douglas & Co., Druggists, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Girls Beating Krupp

Girl Munition Workers in England Doing Good Work

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes of an explosives factory as follows: But now we went to the further end, where this devil's porridge is finally seasoned into the lit food for our hungry guns. How hungry these guns are our minds can hardly conceive. We can never beat Hindenburg until we have beaten Krupp, and that is what these laughing kids are doing as much as anybody else are going to do. Hats off to the women of Britain! Even all the exertions of the militants shall not in future prevent me from being an advocate for their vote, for those who have helped to save the state should be allowed to help to guide it.

To the factory girls it is, of course, passing great power houses and centuries of experience the way, and there we saw pressing and kneading; and stuff like brown sugar being squeezed into brown cylinders and finally dried into black liquorice sticks, which are cut up and blended so as to get a standard strength. Here supervision is needed for a quaint cause. Girls have been known, out of love for Tommy, to put an extra ounce of love into the right place, of course, of entirely upsetting its ballistic qualities. We take for granted that a gunner shooting at three miles can speedily range on a mere hit in the general area, but when he even eyes a house at 6,000 yards fifteen feet in the face or at the earth a fourth round. When you get the girls blending the stuff with the finest care to get the proper quantities, it is painfully to understand what lies behind it.

Pills for Nervous Trouble.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suffers healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a most miserable state, will ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no better remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can testify to the good effect these pills in curing nervous disorders.

A Receptacle

"My hair is coming out," said a man to his doctor. "Please give me something to keep it in."

"Well, said the doctor, "here's an old pillbox. Will that do?"

Recognized as the leading specific for the prevention of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It cleanses.

Maces Not Always Peaceful

The mace which the Canadian Prime Minister has received from the Lord Mayor of London in the capacity of commons is of gold. But when the mace had sterner uses it was made of harder material and Indian reed of Death's "mace petrific," Chaucer of "mace of steel" and in Jonson's time of iron that Walworth laid low Wat Tyler. Iron maces, too, were used by Turks in their wars of the dark ages. When the mace passed from being a weapon of war to a mere emblem of authority its intrinsic value increased, for it was first made of copper, then of silver, then of gilt, and now of the most precious metal of all.—London Daily Chronicle.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls, in August I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for mosquito bites.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secy.

The Length of Revolutions

Russian Upheaval Was One of the Quickest on Record

For its size and significance, the Russian revolution is one of the quickest and least sanguinary on record. Six days practically saw the end of it, whereas more than three years elapsed between the storming of the Bastille and the coronation of the French republic. It took six days of barricade fighting in 1830 to persuade Charles X. to abdicate; but Louis Philippe fled in 1848 after only two, though the subsequent state of siege lasted four months.

England was backward in establishing a commonwealth, and five weeks sufficed to convince Charles I. that the French mob was healthier for him than English. Italian wars of liberation, occupied most of 1860, and the insurrection in which the Greeks deposed King Otho in 1862 took only a fourteen days. The quickest revolution on record was that of Portugal in 1910, which was over in a day.—London Observer.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

"You must enjoy hearing your prima donna sing."

"I do," replied the impresario. "You don't know what a relief it is to have her get out and throw those high notes around to the audience, instead of yelling at me for my salary."

Through Shot and Shell

Undaunted Wounded Soldier Would Return to the Fight

Sergt. C. J. Wood, D.C.M., writing home after being wounded, says: "Blighty once more! I had almost given up hopes of seeing foggy old England again. You will see I have to have a secretary writing for me, blind, but don't worry or you will be ill' and then look out. I know you are all anxious to hear how the Germans dotted me so here goes. We were in the front line after being in billet 24 hours, and we were feeling like fun. It is wonderful what a half and a sleep will do for a fellow. Well, presently we got orders "up and at 'em men," and we did. Fritz poured as much lead into us as would bury a house, but still we went, and presently something happened, I was rushing and yelling, when a fire shell struck me full in the face and burst into flames. My Dut was awful. I dropped. When I woke I was in a trench where some one must have dragged me. I could feel all around me, and feel the dead men and could feel the caps and knew I was in our own trenches. I started to crawl and for over an hour, or years it seemed to be, I struggled over dead bodies with an occasional rat running across me. Eventually I reached the end. I stood up to stretch myself when suddenly I heard voices. I threw myself flat on my face and listened. Did what a relief to hear our own men, I called. They came and helped me to the rear where they found the end of my nose and eyelids gone, besides my sight, but the doctor says I will recover the right eye and then, back to get a bit of my own back, and Fritz can look out."

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine that worm infested children and they will take it without coaxing. Where children have been allowed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

"Three Days in a Submarine"

A provincial church, at which the congregation has been growing less and less every Sunday for some months, was recently crowded long before the hour for commencement of the service. The minister was evidently adopting the government's idea that "Business as usual" is not quite a topical in these days, for the subject announced, which had attracted such wonderful numbers was "Three Days in a Submarine." The expectant worshipers were treated to a wonderful discourse, but came away sadder and wiser than after hearing a sermon on Jonah.—London Daily Chronicle.

The Bookkeeper—That's an adding machine. Mr. Bumbledice.

The Boss's Daughter—Sure! I see how it works. If you want to add four and two you find the number four button and then count two more and there you are. I can do it without six button and that's the answer. How clever!

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

Have you not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. We have a reference in the manufacture of this line enable us to produce a book that is neat and tidy and it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, and everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding, we have the most modern and well equipped plant for this particular work existing, but we still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper, who is thoroughly posted in Counter Check or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate Books, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Counter Check Books, so number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. We can supply large or too small to be looked after easily.

We have connections with the largest paper mills in Canada, enable us to make supply and the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of the extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

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Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers, used as a Meat Wrapper, it is the best meat preservative proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

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For work and play—in the middle of the day—and when on pleasure bent.
For field, farm and wagon, wear Fleet Foot Shoes. They are far cheaper than leather—light, easy, comfortable—long wearing. For every-day wear, you will find them immeasurably better than hot, heavy, expensive leather boots.
When you're out for a good time, wear WHITE "Fleet Foot" Shoes. In fact, you must wear White Shoes this summer, to be well dressed. Dealers everywhere have "Fleet Foot" Shoes, in all styles for men, women and children.
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Prisoners of War in Germany

Investigation Shows That Men Now Receive All Parcels Formerly Held Up by Enemy

The terrific strain under which relatives of prisoners of war in Germany have labored since the ban on the individual sending of parcels to Germany went into force on December 1, has at last lifted—at least for the time being. For eight weeks covering a part of January, February, and the first days of March, not a parcel reached the unfortunate boys. The people at home were frantic when letter after letter arrived saying that no food was being received. The tendency all around was to blame the Canadian Red Cross in England for not doing its duty synmatically. One such letter from Pte. J. Speirs, prisoner of war was recently given to the Free Press. An investigation was made of the whole matter, and everything points to the fact that for two months the Germans held up all parcels in transit, and that the men got them at least as many as twelve in one lot.

The following is a report given by the Hon. Robert Rogers in reply to a cable which was sent him while in London recently by the Manitoba Red Cross asking him to "move heaven and earth" to get parcels through:

"Your cable received. The first thing this morning I went to Hedgetty, and there met Mrs. Riccelleley, who has the matter directly in hand and we went into all details. The real difficulty is that transportation obstacles prevented parcels reaching Germany during the past eight weeks. This has caused a tremendous amount of trouble, but it was entirely uncontrollable, and apparently the Red Cross office are doing all that can be possibly done; I cannot find that they are to blame, from the information I was able to make this morning. I made it clear that your only desire was to help prisoners and to put pressure in London office here.

"However, the difficulty in this is that the government here have found it impossible to allow parcels to go direct by reason of the fact that it was discovered that spies in Canada and elsewhere were transmitting information to Germany through parcels, which, the government felt, had to be stopped. And, as you know, the rule is now that no parcel can be accepted from the Red Cross here unless it bears their special stamp, and in that way passes the censor. I think the new rule now in force will two parcels a week to go by mail instead of one by express will greatly improve conditions.

"The Toronto Star of March 15 prints a cable dispatch, which states that the Canadian Red Cross in London has received over 8,000 cards recently from Germany acknowledging parcels just received. One man acknowledged the receipt of twelve parcels simultaneously. The men say most of the goods arrive in good shape. The following is a quotation from the dispatch:

"One escaped prisoner who recently reached London said: 'If the men knew how much the quality of the stuff sent them, don't listen, it they knew about the quantity, they they deserve attention.'

"Pte. J.H. Batchelor, 77930, who recently escaped from Germany by dropping off a train and making off into the woods, says tinned goods are often missing from parcels, German guards telling the prisoners such things will be given to the British wounded. Batchelor added that he was recently taken from prisoners."—Winnipeg Free Press.

Zouaves of France

Although the Zouaves, who covered themselves with glory in the Sabonia campaign, have been a component part of the French army for less than ninety years, they have traditions which older regiments may envy. In the Algerian war the French recruited them from some fierce Arab tribes known by the gaunty-sounding name "Zouaouas," and their achievements under Lamboricere and Cavaignac soon attracted enthusiastic young Frenchmen to their ranks. They adopted the Moorish uniform, fought with distinction in the Crimea and the regiment became a close corporation for their compatriots, all of African birth being refused admission.

$100 Reward, $100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Matrimonial Amenities

"The wife and I had a spat this morning. She claimed that she didn't get much of a man when she married me."

"When?" and what did you say?"

"Oh, I agreed with her. I said if I'd been a high-class man I wouldn't have picked her out."

Few men care to be as good or as bad as they are said to be.

WHY Does Your Head Ache?
Headaches, sick or other kinds, don't happen to people who are busy and whose bowels are as regular as a clock.
Thousands of folks who used to have headaches say this is the way they removed the cause:
One pill at bedtime, regularly. Largerdose if there's a suspicion of biliousness or constipation.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Genuine bears Signature
Brent Good
Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.
CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

Engagement Extraordinary

OPERA HOUSE, GLEICHEN

One day only July 2nd Matinee and NIGHT

By Special Arrangement with William Cranston, THE UNITED PRODUCING Co. Ltd, offer

The GREATEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

Manager Griesbach secured this attraction only by giving a large Cash guarantee

Shown for 120 performances in Toronto Five Weeks in Winnipeg. The Eighth Wonder of the world, Prices in New York and Chicago $2.00 and $2.50; in Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Calgary $1.50.

The full musical score will be played by the the company's own musicians

The first and only appearance of this great masterpiece in any but the largest cities

PRICES in GLEICHEN $1.00

CHILDREN 25c at MATINEE

Seat Sale at Misses McArthur's Store

Mail orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should be addressed to E. Griesbach, Gleichen. Get seats early if you want them.

The most inspiring, Interesting, Educational and Instructive Spectacle ever Staged

The Opportunity of a Lifetime

Night Show at 8 o'clock

Matinee at 3 p. m.

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM

FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in sures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

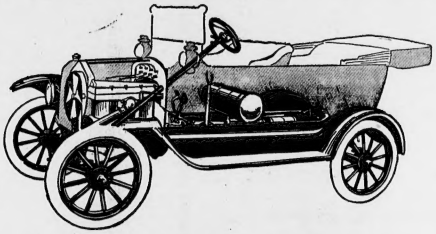
Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to $50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000 for improvements (6% interest): no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied and no water rental for first year. Contracts can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA



Quality in the Right Place

Over 700 Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR Service Stations in Canada

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axles, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chassis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

Universal Motors, Gleichen

W. R. McKIE, Manager,

GLEICHEN - - - - ALBERTA

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

JULY 9 to 14

SINGLE FARE for the Round Trip to EDMONTON from all station in Alberta and Saskatchewan

TICKETS ON SALE JULY 7 to 14

Return limit July 1917

For further information apply to any C. P. R. ticket agent or write, R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

Teams Wanted

AT HUSSAR TO

Break 300acres

On contract $4 an Acre will be paid.

Apply to W. R. TREND, Phone M4889, Calgary

Now is the Time to

PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Estimates Furnished

See my Imported Samples of Wall Paper before buying elsewhere

THE McKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Lavel Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working-parts, will surly convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

Seed Time and Harvest

My personal supervision of insurance means I will not only write out your application, but see that in case of loss or any other irregularities your wants are attended to. Remember that is something the outside travelling agent cannot do.

Companies represented:
Hartford Fire, Hail Dept. $30,000,000 Capt.
Palatine Fire and Canada Life.

E. BELL LARKIN
Pioneer Insurance Girl of the West

Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN
General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price

——CALL AND SEE US——

GLEICHEN, - - ALBERTA

CAR LOAD OF YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE at Right Prices

This is an exceptionally fine bunch, but if you require smething stronger see my

STEEL MULE

Roy M. Allen

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking and Embalming

Artifical wreaths always on hand. Weather extremes will not effect these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

$18.00 $18.00

At G. W. Evans, Gleichen

A Great Week OF MUSIC

Chatauqua Orchestra

One of America's finest orchestras, which will appear at Chatauqua on the fourth day in two concerts. Mandel Witepskie, Director

ADMISSION 75c

The Treble Clef Club

Four Clever Girls in Mirth, Melody and Mimicry

ADMISSION 50c

Scotch Concert Party

Three Eminent Musical Artists

ADMISSION 50c

Ruthven MacDonald

The Great Canadian Baritone

ADMISSION 50c

Olive McCormick

New York's Coloratura Soprano Soloist with Chatauqua Orchestra

ADMISSION 50c

Waikiki Hawaiian Quintet

Hear this Great Company of Hawaiians on the closing night of Chatauqaa Playing and Singing their dreamy Island Songs

ADMISSION 75c

Season Tickets, admitting to all attractions $2.50. Afternoon of opening day $3.00

GLEICHEN, Alta.

Chatauqua

JULY 2nd to 7th

TURN 'ER LOOSE

AT MEDICINE HAT

July 10-11-12-13
4 BIG DAYS 4

Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibition,
RACE MEET, BASEBALL TOURNAMENT
NIGHT STREET CARNIVAL

5 great shows in one 5
$25,000 in prizes
100 Hours of Continuous Fun

ALL PROFITS FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

Auto transportation from city to grounds 35 cents--ample sleeping accommodation. Cheap rates on all railways.

For Prize List and other information, write to

G. W. McClafferty

A. R. TUDHOPE,

Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements
Bain Wagons
The John Deer, full line
Goold Shapley & Muir Co.
Canadian Fairbanks Morris
Cushman Motor Works
Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines
Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine
Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.

Henderson & Mallory
REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Stores to Close Each Wednesday Afternoon

Here is a list of those whose business places will be closed every Wednesday afternoon starting June 13th to August 31st:

Matthews & Kidney
J. A. Ramsay
S. A. Hall
Pickard & Tuck
F. K. McKay
W. H. James
T. H. Beach
J. O. Bogstie
F C Vigar
A R Tudhope
Crown Lumber Co
Revelstoke Sawmill Co
A R Yates
Gleichen Pharmacy
R W White
C J Gaudaur
Gleichen Call

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND REEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, g left thigh and left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 180, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:
I left ribs — left ribs — right rib
499 left ribs — R.9 left ribs

Horses branded: DI right ribs

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 .PM.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay, C.C. — G. E. Bell, K. of R. and S.

TAILORING TALKS

Whether you order your new clothes here, or not, you should acquaint yourself with the styles and materials offered for this season in

LAILEY-TRIMBLE
MASTER
BUILT
CLOTHES

There is a refreshing newness and individuality apparent in every model and every fabric, that it is impossible to find anywhere else.

We suggest an early visit.

R. W. White
Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA

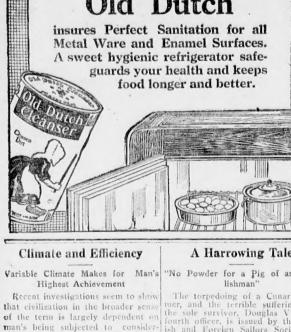
Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS MAKERS

Garbutt Business College, CALGARY
Success Business College, REGINA

Old Dutch

insures Perfect Sanitation for all Metal Ware and Enamel Surfaces. A sweet hygienic refrigerator safeguards your health and keeps food longer and better.



Climate and Efficiency

Variable Climate Makes for Man's Highest Achievement

Recent investigations seem to show that civilization in the broader sense of the term is largely dependent on man's being subjected to considerable variations of temperature in his environment. Whenever white men in spite of their natural aversion and tendency to efficiency have to live and work in a tropical climate they degenerate physically, mentally and morally. This, it is claimed, is due not so much to the high temperature as to the monotony of an unvarying climate and the consequent lack of Nature's most effective stimulation.

It has long been recognized that mans' highest achievements have been made in the variable climate of the north temperate zone. Indeed, it is the 40th parallel of north latitude, he traced around the globe, it will be found that practically all the great centres of human achievement were situated not far away from it.

Athens, Constantinople, Naples, Rome, Florence, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Tokio, and Pekin, as well as Jerusalem, Carthage, Sidon, Tyre, Memphis and Babylon, were all situated within about 10 degrees of this magic line.

Almost needless to say, this is the line of greatest variation in temperature. It would seem, then, that though the conclusion as to man's efficiency under circumstances in which he is subjected to considerable daily, monthly and yearly variations of temperature must be accepted.

A Harrowing Tale

"No Powder for a Pig of an Eng."

The torpedoing of a Cunard steamer, and the terrible sufferings of the sole survivor, Douglas V. Duff, north officer, is issued by the British and Foreign Sailors Society, of which the Prince of Wales, Queen, and Queen Alexandra are patrons, and is one of the most harrowing of the kind. It reveals the madness of humanity as developed in the submarine officer. After the steamer had sunk, Duff goes on:

"On regaining the surface, the first thing that caught my eye was a crippled boat with its stern blown off. I swam to it and managed to climb quietly enough to the boat's bottom, and thereon got myself seated, and managed to get hold of the thwart most on which was a sail halyard, which was able to lash myself to the upturned boat. What a feeling of desolation crept over me as I felt and saw that we had ship-mates.

"The terrible reality was that my companions were slaughtered—shot all around—shooting in vain—shouting for help—shouting in vain—struck with the very little time that I spoke unto no human voice could be heard. The painful truth was only indicated that so many precious lives had been sacrificed.

"A few of them, however, seeing me, swam away to the upturned boat, five of whom managed to clamber by my side, whilst two others, one with a shattered arm and the other with a blown-off leg, were dragged up to the on the ship's bottom. Three of the men seeing a steamer near at hand fell back into the sea, in the hope that they would be able to swim out to her. The hope was in vain. Unfortunately these brave men perished.

"Our damaged boat in a choppy sea had now settled down to drift, and two injured men were washed off, and, it made me feel sick to know that I was powerless to save them.

"By this time we were nearly frozen to death with cold. I dropped into a state of semi-consciousness, and I must have been in this state for about three hours, when I was roused by a harsh voice which addressed me in German. 'What ship was that we sunk?' 'Where was she from?' 'Where was she going?' 'What was her cargo?' I was asked if I was an Englishman, and I replied 'Yes.' 'Then we are going to shoot you,' was the retort. My reply was 'Then you may shoot me, for I am too cold to mind whether you do so or not.'

"His reply is worthy of a Hun—'I would not waste powder on a pig of an Englishman. Drown them, you swine, drown them' and his ship disappeared from view.

"Duff, after spending 18 hours longer on the rafts was rescued by a French lugger.

Only the uniformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

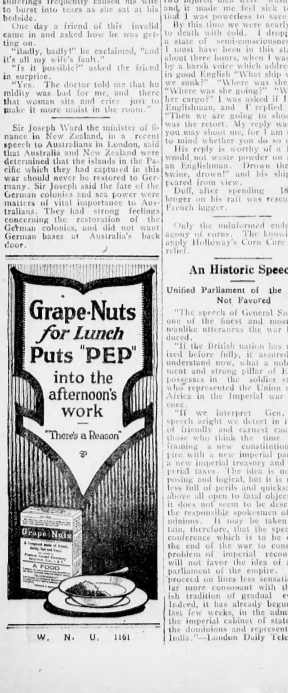
An Historic Speech

Unified Parliament of the Empire Not Favored

"The speech of General Smuts was one of the finest and most statesmanlike utterances the war has produced.

"If the British nation has not realized before fully, it assuredly will understand now, what a noble sentiment and strong pillar of Empire it possesses in the soldier statesman who represented the Union of South Africa in the Imperial war conference.

"If we interpret Gen. Smuts' speech aright we detect in it a note of friendly and earnest caution to those who think the time ripe for framing a new constitution of empire with a new imperial parliament, a new imperial treasury and new imperial taxes. The idea is noble, inspiring and logical, but it is none the less full of perils and quicksands and above all open to fatal objection that it does not seem to be described by the responsible spokesmen of the dominions. It may be taken as certain, therefore, that the special war conference which is to be called at the end of the war to consider the problem of imperial reconstruction will not favor the idea of a unified parliament of the empire. It will proceed on more less sensational, but far more consonant with the British tradition of gradual evolution. Indeed, it has already begun, in the last few weeks, in the admission to the inner cabinet of statesmen of the dominions and representatives of India."—London Daily Telegraph.



Lava Takes Years to Cool

Has Been Known to Retain Heat for a Period of Over Forty Years

Peasants on the slopes of Mount Etna can still boil water over the lava that flowed from the volcano during the eruption of 1910. Lava, according to Walter Woodburn Hyde of the University of Pennsylvania, writing to the Geographical Review, often reaches a temperature of 2,000 degrees F.

Even the ancient poets recorded the tenacity with which lava retains the heat, and Borelli, describing the great eruption of 1669, says the lava took eight years to cool. It is related that steam was still rising in 1840 from lava ejected in 1787. And this is not astonishing when we remember that the stream of molten lava which reached the sea at Catania on that occasion was at least 50 feet wide and 15 feet deep and contained 3,532,000,000 cubic feet. It banked up against the walls of Catania, which are 60 feet high and it flowed over the top and destroyed a large part of the city. The huge promontory that acts like a breakwater to the harbor is the remains of that stream of lava that flowed into the sea.

PERFECT HEALTH DUE TO THE BLOOD

No Girl or Woman Need be Constantly Ailing and Unhappy

Nature intended every girl and every woman to be happy, attractive, active and healthy. Yet too many of them are sick, miserable and suffering—nearly always because their blood is weak. Pale faces of those unhappy girls and women with colorless cheeks, dull skins and sunken, hollow eyes, tell the story plainly, because they have not enough blood, and that caught too young to grow up well and in the charm of health. They suffer from depressing headaches and exhausted headaches, lines form under their eyes, their hearts throb violently after the slightest exertion, and they are often attacked with fainting spells. These are only a few of the miseries of bloodlessness. Nothing can secure such women from the gradual decline that follows anemia except a generous supply of new, rich, red blood, and this is now proved so successful in creating red, good blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands and thousands of girls and women owe their health and charming complexion to the use of this medicine. A good example of this is the case. Miss Doring Bastien, St. Jerome, Que., says: "For over a year I felt that I was gradually losing my blood had seemed almost to have turned to water, my cheeks were pale, my lips bloodless, and the slightest exertion left me breathless. I suffered constantly from severe headaches, my appetite failed, and I was always tired. I was growing thin in consumption, I had been doctoring but did not derive any benefit, and finally I had to give up my work and return home. It was at this stage that a friend persuaded me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. I did so and the box was used I thought they were helping me and decided to continue using the pills. In all I used half dozen boxes and when my strength had completely returned, my color had returned, my color returned, headaches had disappeared and I was feeling better than I had felt for years. I would urge every weak and ailing girl to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at a trial."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Loss of British Guns

No more remarkable assurance of the confidence in the British navy and their German enemy could well have been given than is contained in the Bateman's report to Lloyd's Gazette that up to June, 1915, two years ago, British merchant ships had lost guns, and that since that time they have not lost a gun, but instead have captured over 400 guns from the enemy, that certain prisoners taken by the British cruiser Duke of Edinburgh, and prisoners taken by the Germans.—London Free Press.

Useful in Camp.—Explorers, surveyors, prospectors and hunters will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil very useful in camp. When the feet and legs are tired and lame it is well to rub them freely with the Oil and the results will be the prevention of pains in the muscles, and should a cut, or contusion, or sprain be sustained, nothing could be better as a dressing or lotion.

He Knew

"Women can endure pain much bravely than men. I know by experience."

"Are you a doctor?"

"No, a shoe salesman."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Her Slightest Wish

Mrs. Moon—Before we were married you said that my slightest wish would be your law.

Mr. Moon—Exactly, my love, but I have since so many vigorous and well-developed wishes that I am as yet unable to decide as to which is the slightest.

After the Movies Two Eyes for a Lifetime Motion is for Tired Eyes. Red Rim, Inflamed Eyelids, Dandruff, Itching, Sore—Refreshes—Restores. Marvin is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes. Ask Druggist for Marvin Eye Wash or send 25c for Trial Size Bottle. Two Sizes, 50c and $1.00. Marvin Eye Cup Free. MARVIN MFG. CO. 2 CLARKE BLDG. Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Dr. Marvin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

GILLETT'S LYE
EATS GILLETT'S DIRT
MADE IN CANADA

In Mesopotamia

The Days of Maddie are Ended by General Maude

Nothing more efficient than the lines of communications and supplies serving the British forces in Mesopotamia can well be imagined. The days of muddle are ended and order has been evolved out of chaos. All that human agency can do has been and is being done to turn pain labors to success and present future breakdowns impossible.

Communications by road, railway and river have been laid out and developed on a Mesopotamian plan. Facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels at Basra are now on an adequate scale. Stores in abundance are available and methodically controlled. Medical equipment has been introduced on a lavish scale. An ample water supply is assured at every base and camp.

Sanitation has been taken in hand. An anti-fly crusade is being carried on, though any appreciable diminution of the fly plague can only be achieved by herculean efforts and after long time. The construction of public works, houses, stores, electric light plants, cold-storage, wharfage, docks, roads and railways goes unfettered by, and on so large a scale and at such solidity that it is not surprising if the inhabitants of the country interpret these activities as denoting the determination of the British and British visitor to remain permanently in Mesopotamia.

The feeding of the troops from the firing line to the base is excellent, and in the rear, consisting in the abundance of purchasable necessities and luxuries.

From Basra to Sheik Saad one may travel in considerable comfort in one of the "P" boats, which are specially adaptable adapted for their purpose, which is that of hospital ships. These boats are used for the rapid evacuation of wounded when heavy fighting is going on. Although created for that purpose is as much clear deck space as possible and no frills, the boats are admirably designed, adequately staffed and equipped with every conceivable comfort.

Sheik Saad is the jumping-off place for troops, and an immense population brought up, and for the transfer from rail and light vessels to larger ships of sick and convalescents down to the base hospitals. Sheik Saad itself has two large hospitals, one for Indians and one for Europeans, and also a large cavalry training station. Elaborate arrangements exist for feeding the wounded all alone the line, and on arrival at Sheik Saad, though the sojourn at this point of casualties may be only a matter of duration, the facilities are as complete as those of a hospital in England.

During the storming of Sanna-y-Yat, the British and Indian casualties began at 10 o'clock; the first wounded were in the field ambulance at noon, and 4 in the afternoon were on their way down stream, their wounds dressed, and comfortably in bed in their cigarettes alight.

The hottest of the hot weather is now at hand, and all its attendant horrors, and all the obstacles which nature in Mesopotamia opposes to the path of the military commander. Fire will be rain, the climate, the floods, the flies and the malaria will combine to make the conflict of a campaign in Egypt A. Mesopotamia in the coming months a task of stupendous difficulty. The difficulty is being tackled and overcome with success.

Asthma Can Be Cured. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief at the hands of thousands of sufferers can doubt the perfect efficacy of Dr. Dixon's Asthma Mixture Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

Rations for Beasts

No More "Prime" Beef and No Grain For Pleasure Horses

All farm stock in Great Britain is to be rationed. A grazer warning by Mr. Prothero to the farmers and stockraisers points out that while the concentrated feeding stuffs available this year will be only a sixth of the pre-war supply, there is more livestock than ever. If the farmers do not voluntarily reduce the feeding stuffs to the animals rationing will be made compulsory.

The number of cattle must be substantially reduced before Christmas, but the milking herd must not be held.

Fat stock shows must not be held. Anthracite coal will sell animals brought to "prime" condition by calve-bearing.

No grain must be given to pleasure horses.

Cattle should be sent to market leaner than usual.

Sheep must be killed earlier.

Next season's lambing must be deferred until more grass feed is available.

Corn must not be given to pigs.

No more poultry should be kept than can be maintained on scraps and waste.

The restrictions on the slaughter of calves are to be withdrawn.

Italy's Navy Grows Spuds

At Venice Seamen Have Excess Crop for Sale to Civilians

The Italian ministry for marine has ordered available plots of ground within naval enclosures to be cultivated for the raising of vegetables for consumption by the navy. Land is scarce in Venice, yet the sailors there have done so well that this year's garden crops will exceed the needs of the navy and the excess will be sold at a low price to the civilian population.

ONTARIO BABY MADE STRONG

Mrs. Jarvis says Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured her Delicate Child when nothing else could

Mrs. Jarvis, Box 286, Penetang, P.O., Ontario, writes: "It is a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Cassell's Tablets have done for my baby. When only five months old he fell ill, and though I had medical advice for him he got worse. I tried everything I could, but none of them would stay on his stomach, and he became so thin that he seemed just skin and bone. He only weighed 10 lbs., and we never thought he could live. But chancing to hear of Dr. Cassell's Tablets I got some for baby, and was thankful I did. He is a lusty boy now, quite cured, and weighs 24 lbs. at twelve months old."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Nervous Ailments, Nervous Paralysis, Pain in the Back, Weakness in Children, Nervous troubles during nursing mothers and during the critical periods of Puberty, Maturity and Menopause, throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cts; six tubes for the price of five, $2.50. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are certain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the inventors, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co. Ltd., Manchester, England

A Matter of Regret

"You seem to think a great deal of that dog of yours."

"He's on my mind constantly. I can't help thinking how much money I might have got for him if I had been born a pig!"—Washington Evening Star.

Speak Of Them In The Highest Terms

WHY MR. AND MRS. WEST RECOMMEND DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

They Cured Mr. West's Lumbago and Made Mrs. West Feel Like a New Person. They Are the Best Tonic.

St. James, Man. (Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are living up to their great reputation in the West is twice proved by Mr. and Mrs. West, well known one-night reporters of residents in this place. In the West tell the story of what the great Canadian kidney remedy has done for her husband and herself.

"My husband suffered from attacks of lumbago, and he states, "and the doctor did him no good, but I can truthfully say that since using Dodd's Kidney Pills he is entirely free from lumbago.

"I myself took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am just like a new person. I have gained 15 lbs. since using them and my friends compliment me on how well I look.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to some of my lady friends who were complaining of not feeling well, and they, like myself, speak highly of them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys make pure blood. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best tonic.

Value of School Lands in the West

In the house recently, in answer to a question by J. A. Maharchuk, the minister of the interior stated that the approximate value of school lands in Manitoba was $63,948,800; in Saskatchewan $84,310,000, and in Alberta $77,986,000. The principal reason at the credit of the school lands fund on March 31 were: Manitoba $4,068,259; Saskatchewan $3,891,343; Alberta $3,099,222. The approximate areas of school lands in Manitoba is 7,321,000 acres; in Saskatchewan 7,249,139 acres and in Alberta 7,114,347 acres. Representations by the provincial governments asking for the transfer to the provinces of the entire control and administration of the school lands are now under consideration of the government here.

The Clashing Ideals

This Is a War Between Organized Paganism and Organized Christianity

The ideal of autocracy is organized paganism. The ideal of democracy is organized Christianity.

In the United States, Ireland, France, Italy and now in Russia, the officials of the governments are the servants of the people; in Germany the people are the servants of the officials. Over twenty years ago Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell in his "Government and Parties in Continental Europe" noted the contrasted tendencies in Germany toward autocracy and in the rest of western Europe toward democracy:

"The emperor is indeed an ardent believer in the new monarchial theory which has recently come into vogue in Germany—a theory that divides universal suffrage and proclaims the military monarchy as the best possible form of government—this furnishing one of many examples of the way the end of the century is repeating the principles and reversing the confusions that have been laboriously developed during the last hundred years. The fact is that ever since the battle of Sadowa a profound change has been coming over the German character. The dreamy, poetical, mystical temperament has given way before the hard, practical, organizing spirit of the Prussian. The unity of the fatherland which the dreamers failed to accomplish was brought about by means of the drill sergeant, and hence the nation is ruled by his methods."

And now the drill sergeant is engaged in trying to impose his methods on all Europe. A nation possessed by the spirit of paganism and avowing its principle that the princes should exercise dominion over the people has entered upon a crusade to impose that principle as a law on nations which have published the ideals of Christianity and have organized their political and educational systems on the principle that "whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

The cruelties perpetrated by German soldiers under the commands of superior officers have surprised and horrified all Christendom. But, however they may have horrified, they should not have surprised us. When people revolt against pagan power, pagan power knows no mercy in quelling the revolt. It recognizes no law in the order but authority, no virtue in the piled but submission. In 1913 a member of the German Reichstag, repeating what in substance had been repeated by various German publicists during nearly half a century, wrote:

"In warfare the greatest absence of scruples, if it one sets about the matter intelligently, coincides in reality with the greatest humanity. When we are in a position to "open out London by a method in our possession, it would be inhuman to do so than to allow a single one of our German compatriots to shed his blood on the field of battle, for so radical a result would bring about peace as quickly as possible. Hesitating, temporizing, sentimentality, and considration are unpardonable weaknesses. A decided unscrupulous action—a display of efficacy, and victory follows."—From the Outlook, New York.

Unnecessary

An Atlanta lawyer tells of a newly established judge in one of the towns of the south who was trying one of his first criminal cases. The prisoner was an old negro charged with robbing a hen coop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Will, Henry," observed the judge, "I see you're in trouble again."

"Yessuh," replied the negro, "the last time, Judge, you still remember, you was my lawyer."

"Why, Henry, your lawyer this time?"

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," said Henry, "I's going to tell the truth."

Ask for Minard's and Take no Other.

Germany Strengthens Doctrine

It is one of the remarkable features of the war that the ruthless acts of Germany have done more than anything else to strengthen the Monroe Doctrine. Germany in the one power whose all actions that has been unsympathetic to that doctrine. She has watchfully waited her opportunity to extend her influence in the western hemisphere and secure a permanent foothold in Mexico. Thus she has been her own undoing again.—Providence Journal.

Rid the Skin

of disfiguring blemishes, by quickly purifying the blood, improving the circulation, and regulating the habits with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS. Immunized, guaranteed to protect. Special Vaccine, Serum and Blackleg Pills. 10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00. 50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00. Cutter Serum, for Cutter's vaccine and serum, $1.00 per 50 c.c. Cutter's Vaccine, $1.00 per 10 c.c. Write for Booklet, giving full details of Vaccinating with Blackleg Pills. Insist on CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, write us direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NO NAME. **THERAPION** Unequalled, Safest and Surest Regulator. Guaranteed to Stop Pain, Kill Germs, Cleanse Chronic Wounds, Cure Vulvo Pain, Bad Leg, Eczema, Ulcers, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bites, Stings, Chilblains, Frostbite, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Croup, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Sore Feet

RUSSIA WILL STAND FIRM AGAINST ANY DISHONORABLE PEACE MOVE

DECLARES INDISSOLUBLE UNION WITH THE ALLIES

Russian Premier Speaks of the Future Policy of the Empire, Stating that Russia Cannot Hand Down to Future Generations A Dishonored Name

Prince Lvoff, the Russian premier, and M. Tereschtenko, the newly appointed minister, made long statements at a press reception on the recent crisis and the policy of Russia.

Prince Lvoff, after declaring that the nation had been brought to the edge of an abyss said:

"The government considers that its first duty is to consolidate the fighting strength of the army, as well as for safeguarding the conquests of restitution and for driving out the enemy and actively supporting the allies. The government considers that it is its duty to proclaim clearly and definitely its desire for the consolidation of a speedy peace; but, in speaking of peace without annexation or indemnities, the government declares it is not a question of passive defence. Free Russia will not consent to leave under the yoke of German militarism territories which were abandoned owing to the criminal negligence of the old regime. Neither can Russia remain indifferent to the fate of Belgium, Serbia, or Roumania, nor forget its duties toward them. Russia cannot hand down to future generations a dishonored reputation.

"The existing armistice at the front which gave the German chancellor a pretext to formulate his idea of a separate peace, dishonorable to Russia, must cease. The country must speak its imperious word, and send its army out to fight."

M. Tereschtenko in his statement of the policy of free Russia as outlined in the declaration of the provisional government, strongly emphasized the need of an indissoluable union with the allied democracies and the consciousness of the duty those ties impose upon Russia. He declared that it was a question of the honor of the revolution which was more precious to Russia than ever.

"I note with deep satisfaction," continued the minister, "that in our free Russia, despite our divergencies of view, there is no party, no single organization such as existed in reactionary Russia, capable of carrying on propaganda in favor of a separate peace. There is one question, however, which still lets loose the passions, namely, the question of the treaties concluded by the old regime, the immediate publication of which is demanded. This, I am convinced, is a mistaken demand.

"The Russian democracy must understand that the publication of these treaties would mean a rupture with the allies and the isolation of Russia, which would be the beginning of a separate peace. But this is just what the entire Russian people repudiates with all its strength. It understands that an international war can only be concluded by an international peace. New Russia must look forward, not behind.

"There are two great new facts in the war—the Russian revolution and the entry of the great republic of the United States. A new start must be made from these facts, and free Russia must prove that she is loyally fulfilling the engagements she entered upon with the allies for a united struggle and mutual help. The army will understand that it is fighting for all it holds most dear, and that defeat will annihilate our new found liberty and new life.

"It is indeed ridiculous to speak at the present time of the annexationist plans of the allies as a real menace to a just peace, when Russia, Belgium, France and Serbia are themselves either entirely or partially occupied by the enemy."

The war minister, A.F. Kerensky, addressing a meeting of Black Sea delegates, said:

"So long as I am minister of war no attempt at a counter revolution is possible. Our new regime has for its soul complete union with the allies."

Is Scotland Going "Dry?"

The demand for war time prohibition in Scotland is undoubtedly making progress. Sir Edward Parott presided at a large gathering of Edinburg citizens in the Usher Hall of that city, and commented that its size and representativeness indicated that the thinking part of the community had been converted to the cause.

The speeches that followed hammered the fact that in spite of all the pleading for economy 100 days' cost of war had gone in the manufacture and consumption of liquor. With prohibition 100,000 men could be diverted from an unnecessary industry and placed on the land for its cultivation. The country and Europe stood at the parting of the ways, and if Scotland, which would lose more than any other country, went "dry," other countries would be sure to follow the lead.

The torch of a "dry" Scotland is to be carried north, south, east and west.

The Explanation

An elderly lady entered a store and asked to be shown some tablecloths. A salesman brought a pile and showed them to her but she said she had seen those elsewhere—nothing suited her.

"Haven't you anything new?" she asked.

The clerk then brought another pile and showed them to her.

"These are the newest pattern," he said. "You will notice that the edge runs right around the border and the centre is in the middle."

"Isn't that lovely!" said the lady. "I will take half a dozen of those."

Waste of War

The Steel Harvest Sown in Verdun Battlefield

"Prometheus," the organ of the German iron trade, makes an elaborate calculation as to the quantity of steel which is now lying on the hillsides round Verdun. According to military reports, it often happened that as many as one million shots daily were fired from guns of various calibres. If, however, one million shells are taken as the weekly instead of the daily average, we reach almost incredible totals. Taking the ground fought over as 260 square kilometres, and the average weight of shells as 90 lbs., no less than 1,350,000 tons of steel exploded on the area in question. This weight is sufficient to load 135,000 heavy goods wagons, and works out at 13 tons of steel per acre. Taking the price of scrap steel at 3 pounds 10s per ton, we have a crop of steel worth about 45 pounds per acre, a crop which "Prometheus" thinks is well worth garnering.

Winning the V. C.

Deeds of "Exquisite Heroism" Alone Win Britain's Supreme Honor In This War

Victoria Crosses are dealt out as grudingly as though they were composed of radium. This is because the honor is the greatest that can be won by a British subject, and also because in the present war all previous standards of gallantry have been surpassed or rather what one man did in the Crimea and three in South Africa a hundred are doing in the present war. To give a V.C. to every heroic soldier in the British army would be to make the cross as common as corporals' stripes. So it is bestowed as cautiously as though the candidate for it were applying for canonization. Not only must the deed that wins the cross be of exquisite heroism; it must be as duly witnessed and attested as a signature to a will. A veritable court of enquiry sits on each case, and unless it presents some features far out of the ordinary even among heroic deeds, the supreme honor is withheld and a Military Cross or medal given instead.

The New York Sun says that the question as to the bravest deed that won the Victoria Cross will never be decided. There are a hundred deeds when no human devotion or courage or sacrifice could ever surpass. For valor in attacking a foe Michael O'Leary stands out with L.-Corpl. Albert Jacka, of the Australians, as unsurpassable in all military history. At Courtney's Post on the Gallipoli, Jacka, single-handed, shot or bayoneted seven Turks who tried to rush the trench he was defending, and he was the only man left alive or unwounded in it. Yet his bravery cannot rank above that of Private Potts, of the Berkshire Infantry, at Suvla Bay. Shot in the left thigh, he dragged a worse wounded comrade for three nights on an entrenching shovel, moving only a few feet with every effort, until he reached a British outpost. Lieut. A.V. Smith of an East Lancashire Regiment, threw himself upon a bomb that had dropped out of his hand, and though he was blown to pieces, he saved the lives of his comrades.

Major Yates of the Second Yorkshire Light Infantry, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner at Le Cateau, while leading nineteen survivors of his battalion of 220 men in a charge, and Major George Wheeler, of the Seventh Lancers, at Shaiba Mesopotamia, a born leader of forlorn hopes, thus met his death: "He was seen far ahead of his men, riding single-handed, straight for the enemy's standard." The writer in the Sun has been impressed by the photographs of some of these V.C. men, which have appeared in the London weekly papers. He says, "There is a quiet, steadfast look about most of the faces; seldom, if ever, a pose of conscious gallantry. The V.C. man usually seems to be the soul of good nature. The bulldog type is hardly present at all. The deathless Yates had a small chin, a keen, laughing eye, hair parted in the middle and might have been taken for a frivolous society man; Potts has flaring ears, a twisted mouth, a flippant eye, and looks absolutely unheroic." So we would have them painted, like Cromwell, "wart and all," for our grandchildren to look at and reverence.

Cannot Invoke a "Hate" Sentiment

Professor Shipley, of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, in an essay on "Hate" says that he doesn't think the sentiment of hatred as an incentive to war can be effectively worked up with British troops. In confirmation of this view he says that an officer recently visited one of the British trenches where some German prisoners were and at an hour when a "sing-song" was in full swing he was pleased to hear the sergeant in the chair announce: "Item No. 4, Mister Fritz and Mister Moritz will now oblige with 'The 'ymn of 'ate.'"

Reassured Him

He—You don't really care for me—you are merely flirting with me to make Jack jealous.

She—Nonsense! I'd have picked out a better-looking man if I'd wanted to do that.

It is wonderful what a lot of kissing a little mouth can do.

Famous New York Homes

Nothing Was Too Good for the Allied Missions

In England when a distinguished guest visits the nation he is lodged at one of the Royal palaces; in Canada he goes to the government house or a hotel; in the Argentine he is entertained in a mansion provided for the purpose by La Presna, the great newspaper; in the United States the millionaires are the hosts. Two of the finest homes in the world were at the disposal of General Joffre, M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour on the occasion of their short stay in New York. If two had not been enough, no doubt they could have had a dozen more. In this event, however, they probably could have picked out only three in New York, and maybe in the whole United States, that would have vied with the Astor mansion and the Frick residence, which were their temporary homes. Only the Clark mansion, whose architecture somebody once referred to as "frozen ragtime," and the Carnegie house, rival the Astor and Frick mansions in attracting the attention of visitors.

It was fitting that the Astor home should be placed at the disposal of Mr. Balfour in view of the international character of the family, which, though originally Dutch, may now claim to be half English and half American. The Astor home, as most visitors to New York do not need to be reminded, is on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and is undoubtedly the most famous of the old houses in the city, just as the Frick mansion is the most famous of the newer palaces. It was built for Mrs. William Astor, for many years the acknowledged ruler of New York society. It was reported on one occasion that Mrs. Astor had her name copyrighted so that her visiting cards bore only the simple and unostentatious inscription, "Mrs. Astor." Of this grand dame it was also said that when she drove down Fifth avenue it was her custom to bow right and left to the peasants as though she were a queen leading a procession.

It was this Mrs. Astor, who in collaboration with Ward McAllister, the male leader of New York society, coined the phrase the "Four Hundred." In making up a list of those who might be invited to her parties she found that there were just about four hundred entitled to the distinction, and the fact being noised abroad in the newspapers, the phrase became a household word. Some of the most gorgeous entertainments ever pulled off in New York took place at the Astors'. The home is really two houses, but able to be thrown into one for doings of a particularly impressive nature. One home was occupied by Mrs. Astor, and the other by John Jacob Astor, her son. When the latter perished on the Titanic his widow inherited the house, but a clause in the Astor will provided that in the event of marrying again the home should revert to her stepson, Vincent Astor. The widow chose another husband, and so the mansion is now the property of the young man.

Apart from its inhabitants the chief charm of the Astor home consists of its vases, bronze groups, hot and cold water, tapestries and paintings. There is a celebrated portrait of Mrs. Astor by Carolus Duran; a Troyon of a dog driving sheep, or, in other words of several sheep being driven by a dog; Gerome's "Turkish Bathers;" works by Meissonier, Detaille, Coret's "Nest," and many other notable performances by the French school. If the Balfour party has the time to examine closely the treasures of the mansion it will find that they are worthy of the honor that has been done it by its guests. In time to come, no doubt, the room, that Mr. Balfour frequented, the cooking conveniences that were not disdained by his suite, will take their places in American lore with the English homes in which King Charles postponed the last fatal hair-dressing, or in which Queen Elizabeth gave the feminine counterparts of what another sex and in less exalted circumstances were badly mentioned as snores.

It was in the Frick home that Joffre, Viviani and the other members of the French mission sought forgetfulness of the trenches. The Frick home cost $5,000,000, thus making ordinary Hindenburg lines look cheap. It is on Fifth avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, where the old Lenox library used to stand. It houses one of the greatest collections of paintings in the possession of a private individual. Mr. Frick bought at the Morgan sale the famous Fragonard panels, which the late J.P. Morgan had purchased for $350,000. It is said that they cost the steel magnate no much less than a million and a quarter of dollars. In order that the treasures might be properly housed he had his drawing room remodeled and extended to twice its normal size. In addition there are scores of other famous works of art, mostly French, which these distinguished Frenchmen will be familiar with if they have read the popular French magazines in the past few months. In fine, New York has taken extreme measures to make the "hero of the Marne," M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour and their entourages feel at home and in the midst of loving friends during their stay in the American metropolis.

Switchback Railway in Japan

One of the quaintest sights in Japan is the "push-man" train, a little railway which runs for nineteen miles along the seacoast between Atami and Odawara, taking four hours to complete the journey. The route is undulating, and each car is hauled and pushed uphill by coolies, and then allowed to run down the ensuing decline by its own momentum, the coolies jumping on behind. When skirting precipices and rounding sharp curves, of which there are several on the line, the trip becomes somewhat exciting; the sensation is rather like being in a runaway switchback car.

What Pan-Germanism Meant to United States

Had Plans Mapped Out for Invasion of United States

In a pamphlet entitled "Oversea Operations; a Study," published in Berlin in 1901, Baron Franz Wilhelm Leopold Heinrich Friedrich von Edelsheim of the Second Uhlan regiment of the guard, unfolded a scheme for the invasion of the United States of America. The tone of the pamphlet exhibits "Pan-Germanism" in its most aggressive form.

That the scheme was not merely the ipse dixit or utopian dream of a mere individual officer suffering from proverbial Prussian swelled-headedness is proved by the fact that the pamphlet was published to promote military study in the army and navy club of Berlin, says the London Times.

In the preface the author states that his pamphlet is an endeavor to demonstrate the value of oversea operations in modern warfare, the principal requirement for their execution being insured by the magnitude of the resources which Germany has at her disposal for such undertakings, and to promote interest in the study of matters of the highest importance to the fatherland in connection with war waged at a distance.

In the introduction it is stated that the four years ending in 1901 demonstrated to Germany the intimate connection which exists between naval and military operations. The wars between Japan and China, the Spanish-American war, the Boer war and, finally the China expedition, afforded instances of transport work on a large scale across the seas.

According to the writer no state in the world is able to mobilize more quickly or has greater facilities for oversea transport and hostile landing oversea than Germany, which in her mercantile marine—the second largest—possesses a fleet of transports capable of rapid movement. This is an important factor in Germany's Weltpolitik (world policy) which has been promoted by her successful achievements in central Europe during the last ten years.

In the course of his pamphlet, Baron von Edelsheim says:

Of late years we Germans have had cause for political irritation with the United States, due largely to commercial reasons. Up to now differences have been for the most part settled through our giving way. But a policy of surrender must have its limits.

The question for us to consider is what plans must eventually be developed to put a stop to the overreachings by the United States which are detrimental to our interests. It is by armed action that we must ultimately enforce our will upon that country.

To achieve that purpose our prime instrument in this case is our navy. The German fleet would have every prospect of victoriously encountering the naval forces of the United States, as those forces are divided into two sections separated by two oceans (Atlantic and Pacific), which are a great distance apart. But the defeat of her fleet would not compel the United States to sue for immediate peace because of the vastness of her territory and the immensity of her resources. Inded, even further successes at sea would not force America to yield, partly because the commercial ports are so well fortified that we could not capture them without heavy losses, and partly because it would be impossible for our naval forces to blockade them all simultaneously.

We have to reckon on the possibility that the American fleet would not at first risk a battle, but would conceal itself in fortified ports and wait there for some favorable opportunity to snatch a partial victory.

It is evident, therefore, that naval operations alone would not suffice to bring about the result which we desire. What is needed is combined action by sea and land. Owing to the vast area of the United States it would be out of the question for an army to invade the interior with a view to the conquest of the country. But there is good reason to expect that military operations on the Atlantic coast would prove to be a victorious enterprise. Moreover, the cutting off of the main arteries through which exports from the entire country pass would create such a depressed state of affairs that the government would be willing to offer us fair conditions of peace.

If a German squadron were accompanied by a fleet of transports it may be presumed that once a landing had begun it would only take four weeks for a German army to begin their campaign on American soil. Within such a short period of time there is no doubt that the United States would be unable to place in the field forces as large as our invading army.

Heavy American Investments

About fifty branches of United States firms have been established in Canada during the past two years, says the Manufacturers' News of Chicago. With an average investment conservatively estimated at $300,000, these plants represent a new investment of $15,000,000, making a grand total with existing plants of about $150,000,000. The total of American investments in Canada is estimated at $978,000,000. Up to 1914 branch plants were the largest item; but since then Canadian securities have been sold in the United States in far greater volume than ever before, and consequently that item now represents the largest portion of American investments in Canada, branch plants coming second.

"What are you reading, Clarice?"

"About summer goods. This store advertises landing nets. What do they mean by a landing net?"

"A hammock."

Tribute to Canada

American Paper Praises Spirit of the Canadian Troops

When the history of the war comes to be told, Canada's place in it will stand forth to our wonder and amazement. Canada's contribution in men and money, in bravery and endurance, in unselfish resourcefulness, in quick and adequate response, has been tremendous and magnificent. Proportionately to her population Canada will be found to have made the largest monetary contributions to the war, not only for the formation and equipment of her own vast armies, not only in subscriptions to the ever-recurring war loans, but also in aid to the multitudinous relief funds for Belgium, for France, for Serbia, for Poland for the widows and orphans and dependents of soldiers in the war, for the provision of luxuries for the troops, for the Red Cross, and in the stalwart application of those who remained at home for the production of foodstuffs for the warring countries.

The valor of the Canadians on the field has called forth the unqualified praise of the French and British generals, for they have proven themselves absolutely dauntless and as leaders of forlorn hopes, turned later into amazing victories, they have had no equals. Counting the cost is not the Canadian way. Out of a contingent of 25,000 troops at the outset of the war, not 2,500 live to tell the tale. Their casualties were appalling, but the only effect they had upon the Canadian heart was to accelerate recruiting and volunteers poured in to avenge their fellows. It has been officially stated in Canada that for every man that falls, five more enlist.

It was the Canadians that bore the first terrible brunt of the asphyxiating gas attacks, which came as such a staggering surprise, the Hague Convention having specifically forbidden its use. The stories of the tortures they suffered at that time, of the appalling condition of those who lived through it, is heart-rending. But the experience did but stiffen their backbones and their determination to increase their aid in men and money to fight the common enemy. No wonder the thousand Chinese who have volunteered to fight with the allies, enlisting from Vancouver, expressed the wish to serve under Canadian officers.

Canada, a young country, needing all her men at home, never hesitated once they had put their shoulder to the wheel. And they have never slackened their ardor, no matter what befell. And the women of Canada have taken up the men's work at home, kept the country going at a normal business level, and it has been said that more land, not less, has been cultivated in Canada since the war started—cultivated by the men past military age, by the invalids, by the women and the boys. It is a splendid record which will place Canada among the historic nations of the war.—Los Angeles Times.

Boy Scout Notes

The Brave Deeds of a Former Western Scoutmaster

From out of the depths of the far north—a thousand miles from anywhere, comes an encouraging report of the progress of a Boy Scouts troop—a troop composed for the most part of Eskimo and Indian boys. Far off in the vicinity of the Yukon at a mission station known as Hay River, a thousand miles by water north of any railroad this little band, upholding the principles of the Boy Scout movement, thrives. And it thrives under able leadership, for its scoutmaster, Wm. Robert Hunter, who is attached to the Anglican mission at Hay River is the very type of man who can be depended upon for leadership.

After journeying for about six weeks, for it takes that long to get to any point in eastern Canada from Hay River, Mr. Hunter paid a visit to Ottawa recently, and calling at the Boy Scout headquarters, he recounted his many experiences with his little troop. The boys are willing to learn, he says, and like the idea of banding themselves into a troop. They pick up the work readily and show a keenness in connection with some of its branches that would even surpass the best efforts of some eastern or western troops.

These boys are mostly Eskimo and Indian orphans who have been sent to the mission. When they are eighteen years of age they are sent back to their tribes where the training they have received while at the mission is made excellent use of.

The brave deeds of a former western scoutmaster on the battlefields of Europe, while facing death are recounted in a grim story graphically described in a letter from the colonel of his battalion. The hero was the late Lieut. Hugh Hetherington, of Brandon, who received mortal wounds while gallantly leading his men during recent fighting on the western front. The late Lieut. Hetherington was scoutmaster of the 3rd Brandon (First Indian) troop and was also connected with the Industrial school at Brandon. When he left Canada, he was accompanied by Lieut. Cox, Boy Scout commissioner for Prince Albert.

"He was posted to a famous battalion on Sunday, March 12," the colonel writes. "He had distinguished himself at Aldershot during January and February, and was placed in charge of a platoon at once. During each of several days he accompanied me to the trenches, we had many heart to heart talks on conditions, dangers and prospects. He always showed a spirit of unselfish devotion and a high sense of his duties and responsibilities. We looked upon him as one of our dearest and most efficient officers."

The quiet wedding may be the calm before the storm.

SENSELESS DESTRUCTION WROUGHT IN TRAIL OF RETREATING VANDALS

BOCHE WAR A BEAST'S GAME WITH BESTIAL RULES

An Eye-Witness Tells of the Work of the Retreating Germans in Fair France, Committing Acts of Vandalism That Would Put To Shame a Band of Ruthless Savages

An eye-witness of the fiendish and senseless destruction wrought by the German armies in their present flight homewards conveys what is clearly a true and impartial account of what is taking place.

I saw he writes, from a point within reach of the pellets the very last shells fired at Bapaume, have traversed many blasted villages, and have spent almost leisurely hours in Peronne—fondly called by the French La Pucelle—which has lost under German treatment every touch of her maidenly grace and beauty. With such opportunities it is not difficult to tell how much of the ruin has been wrought by shell fire, how much by mine or fire or army house-breakers. Calculated brutality, scientific exisceration, cannot cloak themselves under the guise of acts of war.

The facts are these: As soon as the inhabitants were driven off and sent behind this great fortified line of which the German papers boast, all that was worth having was carted off and all the rest destroyed. The manner of destruction varied with the thing to be destroyed. In Peronne are many fine trees planted for ornament. The military authorities, probably from lack of labor, could not cart them away, could not even spend time in fellling them.

So instructions were given to hack every tree, as a hedge-layer cuts hedge-stakes, just deep enough to ensure the death of the tree. So the German left "his mark," a V-shaped convict's mark, cut half-way through each trunk of the avenue. Fruit trees are more carefully severed than ornamental trees, and especial care has been taken to destroy completely the espaliers and prettily trained fruit trees in which French gardeners take special and peculiar delight.

I do not know why, but the sight of these little fruit trees with their throats cut filled me with more trenchant rage against the German mind than all the rest of the havoc. Probably a list of trees and other things that inhabitants of the Bapaume and Peronne districts will need after the war is already filed in the commercial department at Berlin.

So much for the gardens. Now for the houses. I do not know how many score I entered, how many hundred I stared into through the shattered facades. Along whole streets where every front wall was rent open, I could find no vestige of any shell hole or of the distinctive oval hole that a shell usually punctures in brickwork.

The work had been done, I am wholly convinced, by small charges of ammonal, one of which was found and most bravely carried away by one of the party. The quarters of the town where the shells had been directed were very well defined; and it was in these only that the front walls were erect, though damaged.

Within the houses mess and filth were invariable. It was a wonder how so much rubble could have been amassed. In the Hotel de Ville in Peronne, a building spared because used to the last as a hospital, each room, save only the cellars and dugout below the cellars, was impassable for debris.

The general impression of desolation wrought by some bull-headed minotaur or vulture harpy was etched into the features of a more odious because more human and intelligent monster when the minor individual details of this general wreckage reached the imagination.

Here was a long mirror hung against the wall. It was shivered by means of a hammer still lying on the floor. Here was a cabinet with shallow shelves, each of which had been hacked by some blunt instrument. Here again was a Renaissance mantelpiece finely cut and designed in marble. It had been battered out of shape and pattern by the blunt side of an axe. The effect was not less brutal in the very rare places where apparently something had been spared.

For example, a certain number of books had been left in a fine library, but the greater number were thrown about the floor and wantonly torn and fouled. No pictures were left intact; no single table or chair or piece of crockery. Indeed, hardly anywhere could I find trace of furniture. I can only suppose that most of it was carted off and is probably in the hands of the Prussian furniture fakers, who have great German genius in their art But how much was burnt, how much carried off, is quite conjectural. In Peronne fires had been lit here and there, and a few houses were still smoking. In Bapaume, which I only saw at night, the burning was more extensive. In the villages the fires were the biggest and most thorough, probably for the reason that the material was of less value. Nowhere do any whole houses exist. The churches are blown up by mines.

I have said nothing of acts of destruction that have any military object. War, as conducted by the Boche is a beast's game and has bestial rules. The mining of all wells, except the one or two left for chemical treatment, is, I suppose, a military precaution like the shattering of the railway stations and the permanent way. Indeed, with regard to military precautions of this sort, my personal feeling was that by far the least thorough part of the work was the blocking of traffic. You could drive a motor at good speed along main roads seven or eight hours after the enemy had left them.

The mining and blocking seemed to my eyes rather casual and perfunctory, at any rate vastly inferior in thoroughness to the looting and the wanton excesses against property. The military mining and tree felling were done under orders. The stealing and breaking up of gardens and houses were done for pleasure and profit—con amore.

So it is that you can bicycle along country roads in the rear of the enemy and meet little obstruction. Scores of obvious checks and barriers have been omitted. But in all the towns and in all the villages you may search from dawn to dusk for any single example of slackness in the art, or perhaps science, of thieving and fouling.

In September of 1914, in the close neighborhood of Rheims, a French general—"a soldier and a gentleman" if ever ther was one—showed me in a little little shop how everything has been sifted till nothing worth more than twopence-halfpenny was left in the heap on the floor, and I walked through villages robbed of every watch, every sheet, blanket, and bolster.

But the German has advanced since those days. He can now loot a large town so that not the value of a penny piece is left, and he can retreat over a country side without leaving a roof or a saucepan, or a fruit tree.

Babylon in British Hands

Union Jack Flies Over What Was Once Great Babylonian Empire

There are really two Babylons, one the Babylon of today, the other the Babylon of Nebuchandnezzar, says a writer in the Christian Guardian. The former is the little town of Hillah, with only a few hundred inhabitants and its buildings all of mud bricks, like Babylon of old. The ancient Babylon lies all around Hillah, and is practically a suburb of Bagdad. Before the war there were a dozen German scholars living in Babylon and pursuing research work for the German government at a cost of about $20,000 a year. But the members of the staff of this research party were all German officers, and their researches were not confined wholly to ancient Babylonian records and relics. A railway was projected to run from Berlin to Bagdad and one hundred miles of it ran north from Bagdad to Samaria, and this is now in British hands. It is an interesting thing to note that Kut-el-Amara, also famous in this war, is on the edge of the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, which was Abraham's dwelling place when he heard the voice that called him to "go out, not knowing whither he he went." And now over this section and over ancient Babylon flies the well-known Union Jack, and Britain's soldiers guard what was once the centre of the great Babylonian empire.

Scientific Burglary

Dean Inge Says Teutons Are Not a Fighting Race

Speaking at the Temple church, London, Dean Inge said our opponents in this war were not really a fighting race, and so they had no chivalry. War for them was a sordid business, shorn of all romance; it was merely a scientific burglary by a very large gang.

It seemed to him that reliance on the law of progress, on socialism, democracy, common-sense and industry, or on organized religion, to prevent a recurrence of what was happening, was in each case alike futile; they would fail again as they had failed now.

He knew that this war was forced upon us, but he did not think we had a right to assume that we and our present allies could never be guilty of breaking the peace at some future time—our past record was not clean enough for that. It was of no use trying to change the world without changing ourselves. We must promote from top to bottom the great reforms in national education which he hoped would come after peace.

Prohibiting Export

No More Canadian Wheat to Be Sent to Neutral Nations

The exportation of Canadian wheat to neutral countries has been stopped. A prohibitory order to that effect has been passed.

This decision has been reached by the government after consideration of the food situation in Canada and the advanced prices of foodstuffs. The government is not prepared to grant any further licenses for the exportation of wheat and flour to other than British and allied countries.

The order will cut off trade in these commodities with countries such as Holland, Sweden and Denmark. Considerable tonnage is reported to be on this side of the Atlantic waiting to carry wheat to the countries affected by this prohibition.

"I wonder who first called women the 'gentler sex'?"

"Someone who never saw them at a bargain sale, I'll warrant."

"Does your husband play cards for money?"

"Yes, but he's just as big a failure in that as he is in business."

The WINNING WAY

There is nothing strange or unusual about the immense activity that is always surging throughout every department of THE BUSY STORE

THAT'S OUR WAY

of doing business, buying and selling in such a manner and treating our customers in our way, that you find them always in Ramsay's Busy Store. Dull days are an unknown quantity around our corner

Summer Footwear

The coming weeks demand footwear of the easy style, and the past few days we have received a large stock of Canvas Shoes in Oxfords and Straps.

Scufflers and Sandals for the kiddies. Patent Leather May and June Slippers, also a fine assortment of Ladies' Outing Shoes, easy on the feet and no jar on the nerves.

Picnic Hats

For Ladies; the Knockabout Hats for youngsters; the cool hat for Dad who has to earn the bread for all hands; all in good assortment at Ramsay's from

20 cents up

Summer Underwear

from 75c per suit up, and hot weather shirts from 50c up. Elegant values in cool shirts at $1.00

Ladies' Blouses and Middies

are in big demand. Our Charlie Chaplin Middy at $1 has made a big hit. It has style, and is a pleasing price, with good quality. Also showing some beautiful new effects in Middies at $1.25 this week. Our Ready-to Wear Summer dresses in choice patterns at $3 50, beautifully made up stuff. See these.

Summer Muslins, Etc.

New consignments Summer-Muslins from 15c up. and a big range of light and pleasing patterns in hot weather prints 17½ to 20c per yard. Ladies, Summer Underwear in all popular designs 15c per garment up, beautiful values 35 to 65c. You can save 25% on city prices by buying your Staple Dry Goods from RAMSAY'S. Cash prices that defy any competition, and also credit accommodation at credit prices for any of our customers who require same. Our cash customers don't have to pay for the dead beat—there are no dead beats trading at the BUSY STORES.

The greatest business ever is our July 1st motto

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen——"The Busy Stores"——Cluny

LOCAL AND GENERAL

July 2 to 7—Chautauqua.

W. R. McKie unloaded a car of Fords on Saturday, which were all sold before they were unloaded.

Mrs. M Murray has gone to Calgary to spend a few days and take in the Fair.

Any profits accruing to the Chatauqua concerts here from July 2nd to July 7th, will go to patriotic purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Playfair of Bassano, motored up to Gleichen on Saturday last to see how business was keeping up.

Dan. Shaw and his friend, A. Beggs of Majorville, were in town on Tuesday of this week studying up the circus bills.

Queenstown beat the Gleichen public school team on Saturday by a score of 27-26, the deciding run being made in the 10th innings.

The school board here has been notified by the school inspector to purchase a good time-piece and see that the bell is rung according to chedule.

Last Thursday was the longest day of the year, so that now the days are shortening up. Folks will have to commence to live a little faster from now on till Dec. 21st.

The mixed farming special will be here on Friday, and farmers not everything about their profession are invited to look the train over and ask ll the questions they like.

Quite a number from here are contemplating taking in the sports at Bassano on July 2nd. Others are not at all in favor of allowing sports to hang around any town.

Today is circus day. Pink lemonade and toy balloons will be the favorite pastimes. Some of the stores will close up from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon to let the children off to see the animals.

The temporary edit or spent th week end in Bassano, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. R. Bond. Owing to the presence of Constable Buxton in that town, everything was horribly dry in some places.

Chickenpox is quite prevalent in town owing to the large number of chickens that pass through here. Those concealing this very contagious, but not dangerous disease, are liable to a penalty.

T. H. Beach has been instructed by Mrs. Hunt to sell, west of the old barn, on Saturday, July 7th, the following animals:-4 light gelding, 2 and 3 years old; 1 light mare, 7 year; 2 Clyde Fillies; 1 Clyde horse, yearling; 2 mares with foal at foot; 2 mares dry.

Coming home from the Queens town sports on Saturday Rev. Mr. White had the misfortune to run his car over the ferry. A pretty thorough ducking and the loss of a coat or two, together with a little damage to the car resulted.

The immense lot of new breaking going on now on recently purchased land, is playing havoc with a good many of the old reliable trails on the reserve. They say a Ford or a Camel are the only safe things to take for a drive now if you expect to get back.

A special matinee of "The Birth of A Nation" will be given at Griesbach hall on Monday afternoon, July 2nd, commencing at 2:30 Lights have been arranged for, for this performance. The evening show will commence at 8:30 sharp Don't fail to see this, the greatest film picture ever produced. Tickets on sale at the Misses McArthur's store.

Bassano will hold her 5th annual Dominion day sports Monday, July 2nd, and the citizens are making this event bigger and better than ever. One thousand dollars will be offered in prizes; $200 is offered for a baseball tournament and auto and horse races will be run off. Events for children will occupy the morning. Grand parade at 9.30 a. m., and big dance at night. Everything is being arranged for the comfort and convenience of visitors. All liquor handed over to the sports committee will be distributed among the boys.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Exceptional Banking Facilities

The thorough organization of the **Union Bank of Canada,** covering the Dominion with over 300 Branches, and reaching the rest of the world through Agents and Correspondents, provides splendid banking facilities for its customers, whatever may be their business or private needs

Why not take advantage of this service?

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager

"INCUBE" Percheron Stallion

Will Stand for the Season 1917 at his own Stable, 1 Mile East of Gleichen, Sec. 17-22-22

"Incube" was born in France and holds French, American and Canadian papers, and is enrolled in Alberta. He is a beautiful coal black animal, stands 16½ hands high, weighs 2170 pounds, is heavy-boned, well-muscled, and a splendid specimen of the Percheron breed.

"Incube's" American Certificate Reads:

That the Percheron Stallion INCUBE, (81301); imported October, 1910, by Stream & Wilson, Creston, Iowa; is record d by the Percheron Society of America, and that his recorded number is 71506.

Color and Description: Black; small star; white on right hind foot."

Pedigree: Foaled March 18, 1908, bred by M. Barbet, Department of Orne.

Sire, Jupiter (58231), by Laurietin 29953 (44885), by Jules (37987), by Villers 13169 (8081), by Briard 5317 (1630), by Briilliant 1271 (754), by Brilliant 1899 (756), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

Dam: Fatma (58386), by Fernando (34038), by Marathon 11410 (10386), by Voltaire 3540 (443, by Brilliant 1271 (755), by Brilliant 1899 (756). by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

2nd Dam: Coquette (25259). by Bismarck 5529 (633), by Sultan (1395), by Vigoureux (1392), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

3rd Dam: Louison (16374), by Vidocq (1403), by Utopia 780 (731), by Superior 454 (730), by Favori I (711), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

4th Dam: Rosette belonging to M. Tessier.

FEE $15 for Season, Payable November I, 1917

M. BOLLINGER,
Owner, - Gleichen

Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion No. 1720

(Horse Breeders' Ordinance, N.-W. Territories, Chapter 23, 1903.)

The Pedigree of the Stallion INCUBE, imported [1730] 21506 (81301) described as follows: Breed, Percheron; Color Black; Marks, small star, white on right hind foot. Foaled in the year 1908, has been exmained in the department and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered stud in a book recognized by the department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 5th day of May, 1913.

GEO. HARCOURT,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Mixed Farming Special Train

Conducted by
Alberta Department of Agriculture and assisted by
Dominion Department of Agriculture and
Canadian Pacific Railway Compauy

Special lectures and demonstrations on all phases of Farm Work and Domestic Science

SUBJECTS:

Live Stock	Special Exhibits from
Field Husbandry	Demonstration
Dairying	Farms and Schools of
Poultry	Agriculture Household
Game Protection	Science and Home Making

The train will stop for half a day at each of the following places:

Empress, Wednesday, June 27, 9 to 12 a. m.
Pangras, Wednesday, June 27, 2 to 5 p. m.
Jenner, Thursday, June 28, 9 to 12.
Bassano, Thursday, June 28, 3.30 to 6.30 p. m.
Gleichen, Friday, June 29, 9 to 12 a.m.
Langdon, Friday, June 29, 2 to 5 p.m.
Shepard, Saturday, June 30, 9 to 12.
Calgary, Saturday, June 30, 2 to 6 p. m. (exhibition grounds) Also Monday. July 2, all day. (The train will be placed on Exhibition siding.)

This Special train will consist of fifteen cars including three cars horses, cattle, sheep and swine to be used for demonstration purposes; other cars will contain exhibits upon which demonstrations and lectures will be given on different phases of Agricultural work and Domestic Science, Among other things these Exhibits will include models of farm buildings suitable for dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, also veterinary exhibits. There will also be exhibits of game, grains. grasses, weeds, samples of students work at the Agricultural schools, Dairy products, and farm dairy equipment.

FARM WOMEN'S SECTION

There will be one car containing exhibits from the Household Science department of the Schools of Agriculture, and another under the direction of the Women's Institute department, where demonstrations will be given in home nursing, cooking and in the the canning of fruits, vegeables, meats and soups. A special car will be provided for the children so that the mothers may be free to attend the lectures and demonstrations.

Ladies Specially Invited

Hon. Duncan Marshall Minister of Agriculture
Alex Galbraith, Superintent of Fairs and Institutes
James Dougall General Agricultural agent C. P. R.

Sale of Gleichen Property by Tender

By order of the Supreme Court of Alberta, the undersigned solicitors for the Vendor offer for sale by tender the South 50 feet of Lots 34 and 35, Block 8, Plan 752-N Gleichen, said to be 50x 50 feet with improvements thereon consisting of a two-story building 23x 33 feet, store and workroom on ground floor with stoor front; outside stair to upper story; not finished inside; piped for furnace; small lean-to at rear; stable 17x15 feet with loft and lean-to for wagon.

Terms 10 per cent cash, balance in 3 6, 9 and 12 months. Interest 8 per cent.
cent.

Tenders will be received addressed to the undersigned marked "Tender for Gleichen Property," up to noon of Saturday, the 7th July 1917. No tender necessarily accepted.

Dated at Calgary the 7th day of June 1917.

Short, Ross, Selwood, Shaw & Maybood, Imperial Bank Building, Calgary, Alberta.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

June 28---July 5

Grand Program of Attractions including KATHERINE STINSON, The World's Greatest Girl Aviator

Horse Races--June 29, 30, and July 2 and 3

Auto Races July 4th and 5th

To all visitors from Alberta and Saskatchewan points REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

GENEROUS PRIZES--Entries close June 15

Fifty Per Cent of Freight Refunded on Alberta Live Stock Exhibits

Prize Lists and all Information from E. J. DEWEY, President, E. L. RICHARDSON Secretary

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that William Brown & Son of Queenstown, have made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz. Road Allowance west of Sec. 29, T 19, R 21-4.

Any protest against the granting of the above-mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

William Brown & Son,
Queenstown

June 21, 1917

COME TO BASSANO!

JULY 2nd, DOMINION DAY

$1,000 in Prizes

Bassano's 5th Annual Celebration to be Biggest and Best Yet

Grand Parade at 9:30 a. m.

Horse Races - Auto Races

$200 Baseball Tournament

Children's Races, Athletic Events

MEDICINE HAT BAND in attendance

Big Dance 9 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DOMINION DAY
JULY 2nd, 1917

FARE & ONE-THIRD for the Round Trip Between all Stations

TICKETS ON SALE

JUNE 29th to JULY 2nd

Final limit JULY 4, 1917

Full information from any CANADIAN PACIFIC TICKET AGENT

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 168

Location North end of N. Service's Blacksmith shop

$5.00 REWARD—For the whereabouts of 1 year-old dark bay or brown filly, no visible brand. J. A. Renaud.

LOST—A valve for 12-25 Case, between McLeod's and the Power House, Gleichen. Finder please notify The Call office. 18

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that GLEN C. HOUSE of Gleichen, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz., the north of Section 33, Township 19-23-4.

Any protest against the granting of the above-mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

GLEN C. HOUSE,
(Applicant)

June 21, 1917 16

OPERA HOUSE PROGRAMME

THURSDAY, June 28.
Special Bluebird Film feature, J. Warren Kerrigan in "The Social Buccaneer," five films with two reel comedy.

SATURDAY, June 30
Special Red Feather feature, five reels "From Broadway to a Throne."

MONDAY, July 2
Production of the United Film Co. "The Birth of a Nation." 10 reels. Good music.

TUESDAY, July 3
Produced by the Mutual Film Co. 7 reels "Damaged Goods."

WEDNESDAY, July 4
18th Episode "Liberty."

FRIDAY, July 6
Big Social Dance provided by the old time orchestra. H. Bagley of Calgary. Profits of dance go to Red Cross.

RED CROSS DAY

On July 1st the citizens of Canada will celebrate the Jubilee of their country, the 50th anniversary of Confederation.

The Alberta Red Cross Society has been requested that July 2nd on which date Dominion Day will be celebrated, be observed as a Red Cross day throughout the Province.

By Royal Proclamation given under the hand and seal of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Brett, July 2, has been appointed as Red Cross day in Alberta, and calling upon all loyal citizens to help along this just and worthy cause by every means in their power.

Attention Farmers

Why build according to a plan designed from ideas of some one else?

We are now in a position to get your own ideas put into workable plans. These plans are got out by practical builders who know how to build economically. Call in and give us your ideas as to how you want your house or barn constructed and we will guarantee to get you a plan embodying your wishes in every particular.

The Crown Lumber Co.

C. B. Hyndman
AGENT,
GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 36